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Yeltsin Walks Out of Soviet Party

Boris N. Yeltsin striding out of the 28th Communist Party congress after making his dramatic resignation on Friday.

Radical Faction Announces Bid to Form Rival Group

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Boris N. Yeltsin on Thursday became the first prominent Soviet politician to resign from the Communist Party, triggering a split in the organization that has ruled the Soviet Union for more than seven decades.

Shortly after Mr. Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic, made a theatrical walkout from the landmark 28th party congress, several leaders of the radical Democratic Platform faction said that they would leave the party.

They announced their intention to found a rival party on the left and to convene a congress of all "democratic forces" opposed to Communist Party rule in the fall.

The walkout by Mr. Yeltsin and other radicals heralded the first organized and open split in Communist Party ranks since the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 and is likely to fundamentally reshape the Soviet political scene.

Mr. Yeltsin is one of the two non-Communists to lead one of the Soviet Union's 15 constituent republics; the other is the Lithuanian president, Vytautas Landsbergis.

The resignation of Mr. Yeltsin came only hours after President Mikhail S. Gorbachev defeated a bid by his hard-line rival, Yegor K. Ligachev, to take over the key post of deputy party leader.

The dramatic developments also overshadowed what is likely to be the biggest shake-up in the party's leadership since Mr. Gorbachev came to power in March 1985.

Almost half the members of the Politburo have been dropped from the list of candidates for the Central Committee.

The nominees to the new Central Committee, which acts as the party's parliament between congresses, included Mr. Yeltsin, who was elected last month as president of the Russian Republic against Mr. Gorbachev's wishes.

But the 59-year-old populist strode to the rostrum to withdraw his candidacy on the ground that he could no longer submit to party discipline.

He said: "As the highest elected figure in the republic, I can only subordinate myself to the will of the people and its elected representatives. I therefore announce my resignation from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

As he spoke, there were whistles and cries of "shame" from conservative delegates.

A strapping athletic figure with a shock of silver hair, Mr. Yeltsin then turned his back and strode out of the hall and out of the party of which he has been a member for the past 29 years.

He did not speak to a group of reporters in the foyer of the Palace of Congresses and stepped into a waiting car without saying a word.

Mr. Gorbachev, who brought Mr. Yeltsin to Moscow from Sverdlovsk soon after he became the chief Soviet leader, showed no emotion as his former protégé announced the break.

"That ends the process logically," he commented, referring to the 30-month transformation of Mr. Yeltsin from Communist Party boss to populist hero.

Mr. Yeltsin had earlier said that he would resign from the party or suspend his party membership to allow him to adopt an impartial position as president of the Russian parliament.

Little more than an hour after Mr. Yeltsin's walkout, a leader of the radical Democratic Platform took the floor to call for a division of the party's property.

The announcement was made by Vladimir Shostakovski, the rector of the elite higher Communist Party school in Moscow, which serves as a training ground for future party bureaucrats and leaders.

"We have started a process of division," Mr. Shostakovski told reporters later. "It was obvious to us from the adoption of the rules and the atmosphere during the congress that there was going to be no radical change."

Democratic Platform, which had campaigned for the transformation of the Communist Party into a Western-type social democratic party, is supported by about 100 of the 4,700 delegates to the congress.

But its leaders claim the support of up to 40 percent of rank-and-file Communists across the Soviet Union.

The declaration was signed by most of the leading figures in Democratic Platform, including Mayor Anatoli Sobchak of Leningrad, the radical Soviet deputy Yuri Boldirev, and the group's Moscow organizer, Vladimir Lysenko.

It was not immediately clear, however, to what extent it was supported by all members of the faction.

Another Democratic Platform member, Georgi Gusev, was loudly applauded when he accused the faction's leaders of ignoring the wishes of the majority.

Other radicals appeared divided over what action to take, but many predicted mass resignations from the party.

Dozens of opposition political parties, ranging from monarchists to anarchists, have sprung up here since the Communists formally gave up their claim to a monopoly of political power in February.

But none has been able to remotely approach the Communist Party in wealth, organization, and penetration of every factory and government institution.

The formation of a rival leftist party led by many big-name politicians could help break the Communist Party's continuing stranglehold over political power in vast areas of the country.

By announcing their intention to withdraw from the party as an organized group, rather than individually, the dissidents are laying claim to a share of party property, including offices, printing plants, and rest homes.

The defection by the radicals followed a stunning defeat for the ultraconservative faction in elections for the deputy general secretary, the party's No. 2 post.

The conservative standard-bearer, Mr. Ligachev, only managed to win 776 votes against 3,109 for the Ukrainian leader, Vladimir Ivashko, who was Mr. Gorbachev's nominee.

Mr. Ligachev was not included in a list of candidates for the policy-making Central Committee, meaning that he will have to give up his post as party secretary responsible for overseeing agriculture.

The 69-year-old hard-liner has frequently clashed with Mr. Gorbachev over agricultural policy, opposing moves to dismantle the grossly inefficient system of collective farms in favor of individual family farms.

Chatting to reporters during a break in the debates, Mr. Ligachev appeared to take his defeat in good heart, saying that he planned to concentrate on writing his memoirs.

The list of candidates for the new Central Committee includes the historian Roy A. Medvedev, who was persecuted during the 70s because of his dogged persistence in investigating the Stalinist period and criticisms of the then party leadership.

Party sources said he was personally recommended for the position by Mr. Gorbachev.

The Soviet ambassador to Washington, Alexander A. Bessmertnykh, is one of several top diplomats included in the list of candidates for the Central Committee, which will now be made up of 398 members.

The Kremlin's leading Americanologist, Georgi A. Arbatov, has been dropped.

The election will take place Friday as the congress winds up its work.

Thatcher Minister Assails EC Plan as 'German Racket'

By Leigh Bruce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Britain's minister of trade and industry, Nicholas Ridley, provoked a political storm on Thursday by attacking moves toward EC economic and monetary union as "a German racket designed to take over the whole of Europe."

He also opposed transfers of sovereignty to the EC's executive commission, saying "you might just as well give it to Adolf Hitler," and was quoted as saying the French were "poodles to the Germans."

The remarks, published in the weekly magazine The Spectator, prompted calls in Britain for Mr. Ridley's resignation and drew strong reactions from West German officials.

But Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told a raucous session of Parliament that her minister would not step down. She added that Mr. Ridley's comments "did not represent the government's views, or indeed, my own views."

Mr. Ridley, currently on an official visit to Hungary, issued a statement that said, "on reflection, I very much regret the remarks reported in The Spectator and unreservedly withdraw them."

Chancellery Minister Lutz Stavenhagen of West Germany, one of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's closest advisors, said the remarks were "scandalous." The statements, said the German official, "discredit the entire European Community" and are "completely contradictory of what we are trying to do."

Bundesbank President Karl Otto Pöhl, speaking in Berlin, said Mr. Ridley's remarks "were very unqualified and not appropriate for a cabinet minister who is a member of an EC government."

When it was pointed out that Mr. Pöhl had himself been criticized by the British minister, Mr. Pöhl said that, "I don't know him, so personally, I don't care."

French officials refused to comment.

In Britain, where the calls for Mr. Ridley's resignation came both from within his own Conservative Party and from the opposition, observers compared his comments to the "rivers of blood" speech opposing immigration, which led the rightist politician Enoch Powell to depart from the British government in the early 1970s.

Analysts said Britain's credibility in the European Community and its ability to work smoothly with EC colleagues has been dealt a potentially damaging blow by Mr. Ridley's virulent anti-German and anti-EC comments.

The analysts said the incident revealed the split within the British government over policy toward the European Community and could reinforce suspicions within the EC that Mrs. Thatcher remains intransigently opposed to European integration.

Mrs. Thatcher's two top ministers, Chancellor of the Exchequer John Major and Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, have been at

See RIDLEY, Page 2

Houston Casts Superpowers as Dinosaurs of Post-Postwar Era

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — It was, as President George Bush described it, the first economic summit conference of the "post-postwar era." And it turned out to be a kind of coming-out party for Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, reflecting the new, more subtle balance of power in the world.

On every major issue, from aid to the Soviet Union to the environment, from relations with China to agricultural subsidies, hard-fought, word-by-word negotiation and compromise were necessary at the 16th meeting of the seven ranking Western powers. The final communiqué, issued Wednesday as the meeting ended, was notably short on breakthroughs.

In Paris a year ago, the other six members of the group were already flexing

NEWS ANALYSIS

their muscles more than they had in the past. But the seismic changes in Eastern Europe still lay in the future, and no other leader had emerged to stand near the same level as Mr. Bush.

Mr. Kohl emerged here, even more than at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization meeting in London last week, as a dominant figure in these international deliberations — "the leader," as a French diplomat put it, "of the richest, strategically best placed, most populous country in Europe, and acting every inch of the role."

And Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu of Japan, in a less dramatic manner, paved the way for a more assertive role for his country.

The other Europeans tended to rally behind the Germans — the French most avidly, the Italians a bit reluctantly, the British only episodically.

But even Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, for all her proud nationalism, acknowledged that "there are three regional groups at this summit, one based on the dollar, one based on the yen, one on the Deutsche mark."

Once upon a time, the United States was able, within the bounds of good sense and good taste, to get what it wanted at the annual meetings of the seven strongest industrial nations. At the meeting this week, held with fanfare in Mr. Bush's adopted hometown, that was manifestly no longer true. It will probably not be true again anytime soon.

Not that the president was defeated or routed or anything of the kind. He fought his corner hard, yielding relatively little ground, so he had a success of a sort. But the broad agreements sought on major questions remained elusive.

Mr. Bush frankly acknowledged the new reality. "We're not urging everybody to march in lockstep," he said Wednesday. In what he called "a rapidly changing world," other countries should not

See SUMMIT, Page 2

For George Bush, Houston was a time for work and friendships. Page 3.

Kiosk

N.Y. Stock Prices Soar to Record After Fed Hints at Easing Rates

NEW YORK — Comments by Alan Greenspan indicating that U.S. interest rates could go lower boosted New York stocks above their previous record of 2,935.89 points to a close of 2,969.80 on Thursday.

Reversing his position from several weeks ago, the Federal Reserve chairman said that he saw evidence of a tightening in the U.S. credit market that may force the Fed to lower interest rates.

The remarks sent the dollar plunging in New York after the U.S. currency had posted earlier gains in European trading.

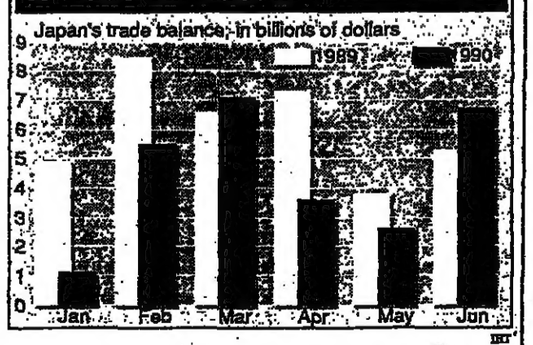
(Pages 11 and 12.)

Dow Close
Up 37.13
2,969.80

The Dollar
In New York

DM	1.635
Pound	1.8133
Yen	147.30
FF	5.4895

A Trade Turnaround?



Japanese Surplus Widens

TOKYO — Japan's trade surplus surged 27.6 percent in June, the Finance Ministry said. It was the second time in 14 months that Japan's surplus widened from a year earlier.

The jump was led by exports, which rose sharply because of a weaker yen.

The rise in overall exports may signal a turnaround, analysts said. (Page 11.)

U.S. Reins In Chemical Arms

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Defense Secretary Dick Cheney has ordered the military to shut down U.S. production facilities for binary chemical weapons and has cancelled tests for a new chemical bomb known as the Bigeye, the Pentagon said Thursday.

A Defense Department spokesman said the production halt stemmed from a U.S.-Soviet agreement last month to slash poison gas stockpiles and stop making chemical arms.

General News

A weapons plant emitted carcinogenic radiation in the U.S. Pacific Northwest. Page 3.

Iraq hanged a Swedish national as a spy for Israel. Page 5.

Travel

In search of the Vienna of 'The Third Man.' Page 9.

Crossword Page 8.

A Forecast for China: After Deng, the Deluge

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

BEIJING — A young government official paused over his dinner the other day when he was asked what the death of China's senior leaders might mean. "Chaos," he replied gloomily. "Maybe civil war. It'll be back to the 1920s and '30s."

Such pessimism is hardly universal, but many Chinese express growing concern that catastrophic social convulsions are possible over the next decade, particularly after the death of China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, and other elders.

Indeed, this is perhaps the only issue on which many hard-line leaders and democratic dissidents can agree: A large number seem to think that widespread turmoil is a risk, though not necessarily the most likely outcome.

So these days, when Chinese ruminate about the future, they often say their prime fear is less a return to Maoism than a drift into turmoil.

Mr. Deng himself last month warned of the risks of instability.

In comments published in Wen Wei Po, a Beijing-backed newspaper in Hong Kong, Mr. Deng cautioned that if the Communist Party lost its grip on China the result would be chaos that could lead 100 million Chinese to flee to Indonesia, 10 million to Thailand, and 500,000 to Hong Kong.

"Should a civil war break out in China, it would not cease," Wen Wei Po paraphrased Mr. Deng as saying.

Such warnings are clearly intended to drive home the message that China must stick with communism.

But these days many who see orthodox communism as part of the problem also say that chaos is a possibility.

"China could just fall apart, with a return to warlords and fiefs and civil war," said a university student who like many others is reacting by trying to go abroad to study.

That concern about chaos is not new, but many students say they feel it more intensely than before.

Last summer they were absorbed with apprehension that the so-called Gang of Elders would pull China back to the Maoist era. Now they are more relaxed about that possibility, for they say that in any case there is enough passive resistance to hobble the policies of the hard-liners.

"The fundamental question in China is order, stability, the state," said a Western diplomat with long experience in China. "The real fear

See CHINA, Page 2

Chamorro Settles Strike After 10-Day Showdown

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — The government and the Sandinista unions reached agreement Thursday on a package of pay increases, job guarantees and political concessions, ending a 10-day Sandinista-led walkout that had paralyzed the country and sparked violent clashes between armed Sandinista and pro-government demonstrators.

The agreement was reached swiftly after President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro reopened talks with the striking unions on Wednesday night. In it, the government ratified a 43 percent raise that it had offered before breaking off negotiations with the strikers on Friday.

But the accord includes important government concessions on several points of political dispute. It grants Sandinista unions a place on commissions that will oversee the reactivation of the country's battered economy. It also ends the government's program of allowing former landowners to submit claims for property confiscated under Sandinista rule.

The political concessions drew immediate, blistering criticism from many of Mrs. Chamorro's conservative supporters, including her vice president, Virgilio Godoy Reyes, who termed the accord a "spectacular success" for the Sandinista leadership.

"This means that everything government has done up to now is null and void," Mr. Godoy said in an interview. "It means that the government has no right to organize its own people, its own affairs."

■ **A Return to Work**

The strikers, who had occupied state buildings, erected street barricades and closed the airport and borders, were returning to their jobs Thursday, Reuters reported.

The streets of many neighborhoods remained torn up, because Sandinista backers had used paving stones as barricades.

Both sides claimed the accord as a victory, but the agreement left undecided one major issue of the strike — Sandinista demands that

See STRIKE, Page 2

Law and the EC: The Only Model the French Want Is French

By Ethan Schwartz
Washington Post Service

PARIS — It is a classic example of what can happen when the go-go spirit of post-'92 meets the go-slow caution of French vested interests.

Earlier this year, France's Socialist government proposed a major overhaul of the legal profession, hoping to fuse a dizzying maze of specialties into one lean legal cadre that could compete in the unified European market.

A draft bill went to the National Assembly, where a host of guilds and associations — some dating back from the Middle Ages — lobbied ferociously for revisions.

The final text, when it emerged, left the old structure largely intact, or almost. Added to the measure were amendments that would effectively shut down American law firms operating in France.

The assembly narrowly rejected the bill last month for political reasons, but it will consider it again soon and is expected to pass it.

"French lawyers are still living in the 19th century; they feel they have to streamline by 1992 or they won't be able to compete," said an American partner at the Paris office of a Wall Street law firm. "But the new proposal is completely confused and would leave us in deep trouble."

The American problem centers on the question of "reciprocity," a new European Community concept requiring that non-European states treat European firms exactly the way the EC treats foreigners.

Several business experts said the case may presage future trade brushfires as France and the EC revamp professional codes and raise more reciprocity questions as the community approaches the end of 1992, the target for dropping internal barriers.

For now, the 17 major American law firms and scores of minor ones operating in Paris are concerned about the changes proposed for France's legal profession.

It is one of several islands of tradition long protected by French law from evolution and change.

Lawyers are divided into a host of exclusive and jealously guarded specialties. *Avocats* handle litigation; *conseils juridiques* advise on business and corporate law; *notaires* do mostly estate work. And there are other specialists with sole authority to handle appeals and unusual cases.

Each of the categories works alone, each sets its own entry requirements and rules, and the small nation boasts more than 180 separate bar associations, all run like "independent fiefdoms," an American attorney said.

Aggressive American firms have long carved out niches for themselves as conseils juridiques, working only on international and U.S. law.

"Professionally, France is probably the least developed legal country in Europe, with the smallest number of lawyers and large firms," said Lindsey Armstrong, a EC Commission representative in Paris.

"The French don't like to go to court and they don't like lawyers. But with 1992 approaching, a cultural revolution must come about."

Hoping to spur that revolution, the Socialist government proposed fusing the categories into one profession of avocats, similar to American lawyers.

When the bill went to the National Assembly for consideration, a Le Monde newspaper article described what happened next as "a veritable unleashing of pressure groups the likes of which one has never seen."

Young avocats and new firms eager to expand their roles lobbied furiously for

See LAW, Page 2

New Therapy Strengthens Brittle Bones in Elderly

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The largest study ever conducted on osteoporosis has confirmed that a new treatment can strengthen elderly women's brittle bones and greatly reduce the risk of painful and deforming spinal fractures.

While the new therapy has not been directly compared with existing treatments, which use hormones, it appears to offer substantial advantages over them.

The new treatment can apparently increase bone mass more than the hormones, and reduce fractures more than an experimental treatment, sodium fluoride.

The treatment involves a drug, etidronate, taken for 14 days; patients then take calcium for 76 days either in the diet or as a supplement.

In a study of more than 400 postmenopausal women, the regimen reversed the gradual loss of bone that characterizes osteoporosis.

Women taking the treatment had half the number of spinal fractures of patients who did not receive the drug. Etidronate halted the bone loss by slowing the natural process of bone removal; the calcium helped build bone mass. No significant adverse effects were found.

But the study did not find evidence that the regimen prevented broken hips, which are a less frequent but more serious hazard of osteoporosis, which afflicts an estimated 15 million Americans, mostly women.

The research was reported Thursday in the New England Journal of Medicine.

The etidronate-calcium regimen would presumably also benefit men with osteoporosis, said Dr. Nelson B. Watts of Emory University in Atlanta, who headed the team that did the study.

In an editorial in the journal, Dr. B. Lawrence Riggs of the Mayo Clinic and Foundation in Rochester, Minnesota, said etidronate was "a welcome new option" for treatment of osteoporosis.

Etidronate has not been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for treating osteoporosis. But the drug has been marketed for several years for treating another bone condition.

The drug's maker is Norwich Eaton Pharmaceuticals Inc., a division of Procter & Gamble. Norwich Eaton has said it plans to apply for approval to market etidronate for osteoporosis.

Doctors are free to prescribe a licensed drug for a new use, and it is expected that many will prescribe etidronate for osteoporosis in the wake of the new report.

Dr. Watts said the etidronate regimen would cost about $300 a year.

Osteoporosis results from an imbalance of the process of breaking down old bone and rebuilding new bone. The cause is not known.

East Germany Pays To Retain Workers

Reuters

BERLIN — The East German government is keeping hundreds of thousands of workers off unemployment rolls by paying companies to retain them, a senior East German official said Thursday.

Max-Völker Dähne, an official in the Labor Ministry, said 222,000 workers were on short-time benefits and that another 240,000 had applied.

"If these people weren't on short time they'd be unemployed," he said.

The Labor Ministry defines short-time workers as "employees who work less than before or not at all, but are nevertheless not dismissed." They receive about 65 percent of their previous income.

East German unemployment surged 50 percent in June to more than 142,000, but officials have said that short-time work and retraining plans will stop the figures from rising too high before all-German elections on unity scheduled in December.

Bankrupt East German concerns are receiving state-backed liquidity credits and government money to finance short-time work for the next six months.

East German officials, facing up to two or three million jobless — as much as one-third of the work force — say they may need more money from West Germany to finance the benefits.

"The situation is very worrying," said Horst Kinitz, state secretary in East Germany's Labor Ministry.

West Germany has provided two billion Deutsche marks ($1.21 billion) this year to finance plans in a country with almost no experience of unemployment in 40 years of Communist rule.

"They will have to give us more money," said Mr. Kinitz, who declined to say how much was needed.

Finance Minister Walter Romberg has said East Germany may have a bigger deficit than budgeted this year because unemployment payments were larger than unexpected.

In other developments in East Germany on Thursday, the government extradited two West German guerrilla suspects sheltered for years by the country's former Communist leaders.

A spokesman for the state prosecutor said Inge Viett and Werner Lotze, suspected members of the extreme left Red Army Faction, had been handed over to the authorities in West Germany, where they are wanted for bombings and political murders in the late 1970s.

East Germany arrested eight Red Army Faction suspects on its territory last month. They had lived in East Germany under assumed names and with the protection of the Stasi security police.

East Germany also said Thursday it planned to retain the former Communist government's liberal abortion law after reunification with West Germany, which has far more restrictive legislation.

East Germany allows abortion on request in the first 12 weeks of pregnancy. West Germany makes abortion a crime unless authorized on health or social grounds.

The disparity in abortion laws is among the differences officials in each nation will be negotiating in the coming weeks, but Family Minister Christa Schmidt told parliament the East German law would remain in force for several years while an acceptable pan-German solution was reached.

She rejected suggestions that West Germans would flock east for abortions. She noted that they could already travel to Scandinavian countries that allowed abortion on demand.

In a debate, almost all parties, including the dominant Christian Democrats, opposed adopting the West German legislation.

East Germany, mainly Protestant and atheist, has long had a more liberal attitude to abortion than West Germany, which has a powerful Roman Catholic Church.

The Associated Press

Mr. Ridley withdrew the remarks he made about the Germans.

RIDLEY: *'German Racket'*

(Continued from page 1)

pains recently to change Britain's image within the EC, and to put forth constructive proposals on economic, monetary and political union.

Though the new attitude has been noted, officials on the Continent have remained skeptical about Mrs. Thatcher's real motives.

Pointing out that Mr. Ridley represented British economic and industrial interests in the EC, Sir Christopher Prout, leader of the Conservative group in the European Parliament, said "there is a question how credible his position now is."

A German member of the European Parliament warned that such comments could take Europe "back to the bad times of the first half of this century."

The former British ambassador to the EC, Sir Michael Butler, said Mr. Ridley's "extraordinarily eccentric" comments "can't be helpful" to British credibility in the Community. The minister's comments, he said bore "no relation to the facts; the main motivation for moving toward EC union is to have a European Germany and to prevent it from becoming a German Europe."

William Wallace, of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, said the outburst would be very damaging in the short term, not only in Bonn, Paris and Brussels, but also in Washington, because the Americans would believe Britain had "no credibility in Paris and in Bonn."

The pound, which has gained strength recently on expectations that Britain would soon become a full participant in the European Monetary System, fell sharply early in the day as a result of the comments, though it later stabilized.

Pointing out that Mrs. Thatcher had disowned the comments and that many people regard Mr. Ridley "as a bit of a joke," Chris Dillow, an economist at Nomura Research Institute, said the pound should not suffer lasting damage as long as the prime minister does not personally become associated with her minister's views.

Mr. Ridley is widely regarded as the prime minister's closest political and ideological ally within the Conservative Party, and many suspect that their gut instincts regarding the EC are similar. Mr. Ridley also has a reputation for abrasive, off-the-cuff remarks and for being the member of the Thatcher government outsiders most like to hate.

One source on the Continent who has seen Mr. Ridley in action during Community meetings, when asked to comment on the minister's remarks, said, "frankly, coming from him I'm not surprised."

In the article, Mr. Ridley was quoted as saying that "this rushed takeover by the Germans on the worst possible basis, with the French behaving like poodles to the Germans, is absolutely intolerable."

He also said "never has it been more necessary than now, with Germany so uppity," for Britain to play its traditional balance-of-power role in Europe.

Asked whether there was a difference between Chancellor Kohl and Hitler, the minister replied that he might rather have "the shelters and the chance to fight back, than simply being taken over by economics." Mr. Ridley added that "he'll soon be trying to take over everything."

Though he acknowledged that policies run under the influence of men like the Mr. Pöhl, the central bank president, might provide Britain with greater financial discipline, Mr. Ridley said "there could also be a bloody revolution."

He added that "being bossed by a German — it would cause absolute mayhem in the country, and rightly, I think."

Analysts and politicians pointed out that this was Mr. Ridley's second anti-European statement in a little over a month — albeit far more virulent and principally aimed against Germany this time.

The minister's statement came only one day after Sir Alan Walters, Mrs. Thatcher's former economic advisor, renewed his campaign against Britain joining the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System. His bitter row with the former chancellor of the Exchequer over EC policy led to the resignation of both men last year.

SUMMIT: *Dinosaur Superpowers*

(Continued from page 1)

have to clear their policies with Washington, the president said, any more than Washington clears its policies with them.

It is impossible to imagine Lyndon B. Johnson or Ronald Reagan making such statements. But then, as Mr. Bush said, "We're dealing with entirely different times," when the looming threat of the Soviet Union is no longer there to enforce allied adherence to the United States as the essential nuclear counterweight.

More bluntly, one of his aides remarked, "The age of the superpowers is obviously over."

Robert Hormats, vice chairman of Goldman Sachs International, the investment firm, who has worked on or observed dozens of meetings like this one, sees some dangers in the evolving pattern.

"What you get is the Germans leading on aid to the Soviets and the Japanese leading on aid to China," he said this week.

"Both of them came to Houston, told the United States what they planned to do and told us to take it or leave it.

"This is the new architecture of the economic world. It represents no rupture of relations, no real friction among the partners, but a tendency to break things into zones of interest, which in the long run is not in our interest if we want to remain a global power."

On the matter of aid to the Soviet Union, the bottom line was drawn even before the NATO meeting last week. West Germany, whose contacts with Moscow are broad and deep, and getting more so every day, had already agreed to provide large and immediate financial aid to the Soviet Union, and it had no intention of modifying the amount or the timing of that aid.

As for the study of Soviet needs commissioned by the leaders, a near-duplicate of the one already commissioned by the European Community, it is unlikely to change any of the positions now held by the seven.

"I knew that we would have to build a roof over the conflicting positions," a European negotiator said, "but I never suspected that it would be such a leaky roof. Maybe we've bought a little time for events to unfold."

Everyone claimed victory on the much-debated question of agricultural subsidies, whose importance the Bush administration unexpectedly emphasized in a series of heated briefings. The United States clearly caught the attention of the Europeans on the issue in a way that it has not managed to do before. But the substantive questions remain unresolved, with time running out on the current round of world trade talks.

The Houston meeting, like the NATO gathering last week, took place in an atmosphere of great goodwill, at least partly because of the leaders' shared delight at the recent triumphs of Western ideals.

STRIKE: *Chamorro Settles*

(Continued from page 1)

Mrs. Chamorro drop her free-market economic changes.

The 10-day strike — during which the army chief, General Humberto Ortega Saavedra, brother of the former president, was forced to define his position in the new government — showed Mrs. Chamorro's vulnerability to Sandinista pressure and appeared to strengthen the standing of hardliners within her administration.

After declaring the walkout illegal, Mrs. Chamorro called Monday on General Ortega to restore order in the streets of Managua. The general said Wednesday that he had complied with the orders and that the army would never stage a coup d'état against Mrs. Chamorro.

At least 4 people were killed and 50 wounded in clashes between strikers and supporters of Mrs. Chamorro. The walkout also caused as-yet-uncalculated damage to the country's economy, which has been battered by war and economic sanctions imposed by the United States during the 10 years of leftist Sandinista rule.

EXHIBITION

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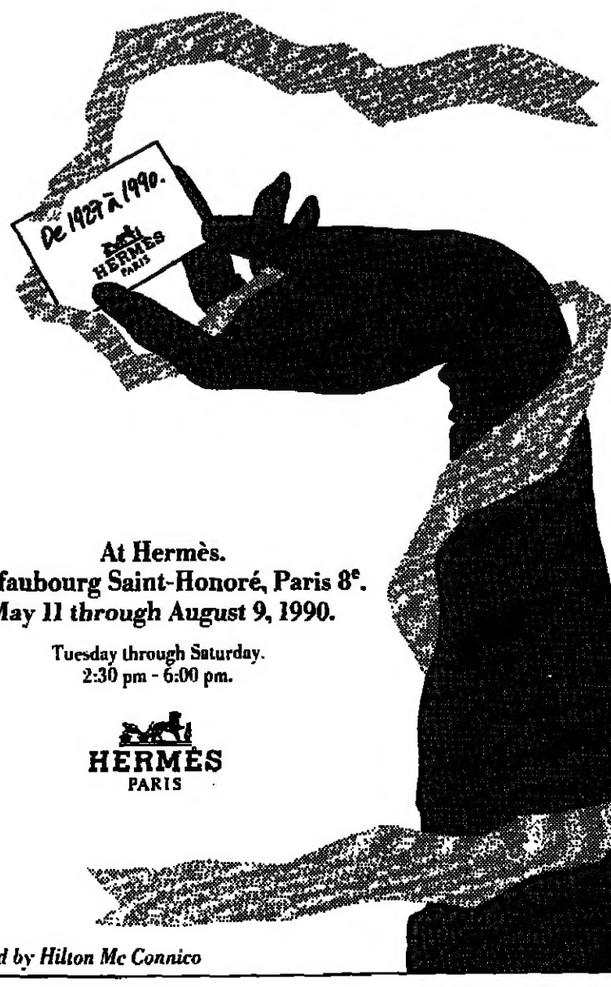

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CHINA: *The Succession*

(Continued from page 1)

among intellectuals now is not a challenge from the conservatives."

Instead, he said, they fear that less capable leaders will take over after Mr. Deng dies and preside over the disintegration of China.

Many Chinese seem more pessimistic than Western diplomats and scholars. Many Westerners say they believe that civil war and upheavals on that scale are unlikely.

"All Chinese are concerned to a greater or lesser degree with centrifugal forces," said a Western diplomat, but added that China probably would not revert to the turmoil of the 1920s and 1930s.

"In the period of the warlords, you didn't have modern planes, fax machines, and the levers of control that we have now," the diplomat said.

Some Chinese say the recent experience of the Soviet Union, when Stalinism has declined while national minorities have pushed for autonomy or independence, has made the risk of disintegration more obvious.

Miners End Walkouts In Soviet Coalfields

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Tens of thousands of coal miners returned to work Thursday after a one-day strike to back demands for improved living conditions.

According to the strike organizers, workers were back at work in the Ukraine's Don River coal basin, the Kuznets Basin of Western Siberia and Vorkuta in the Far North.

"All of the miners are working," said Nikolai Volynko, a strike organizer in Donetsk, the center of the Ukrainian mining region.

Miners' spokesmen in the other regions, contacted by telephone, said that mining operations were back to normal.

Miners staged the 24-hour walkout despite appeals from the Soviet government and the Communist Party.

In Donetsk, a rally passed a resolution Wednesday demanding that the government of Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov resign, that party cells be removed from mines, economic enterprises, the KGB, army and police, and that party property be nationalized.

"We should kick the party not only out of the Ukraine, but everywhere," a mine construction worker, Viktor Kitenko, declared at the rally.

No figures were available on the number of miners who walked off their jobs. But judging from the number of mines on strike in the Donetsk region, it appeared that about 100,000 miners stayed away. Strike organizers claimed that about 300,000 miners took part in western Siberia.

Mr. Ryzhkov told the 28th Communist Party Congress meeting on Wednesday in Moscow that 276 enterprises and 655 branches took part in the strike.

He said workers at 230 mines stayed off the job all day, and elsewhere, the walkout lasted from 2 to 12 hours.

"In light of what happened yesterday, we must quickly work out conclusions," he said.

The job action was a repetition of a long and bitter strike coal miners conducted last summer to press the Soviet government for better supplies of basic consumer goods, better pay and working conditions.

The government acceded to their demands, but has been unable to fulfill its promises.

LAW: *No Change, SVP*

(Continued from page 1)

the measure. Notaires, conseils juridiques and traditional avocats fought to save the old divisions.

"Structurally, the American profession is 30 years ahead of us," said Bruno Boccara, a leading Parisian litigator and vocal opponent of any change. "You have the spirit of enterprise we lack. But this project is futile — we don't need a legislated solution, only reflection."

The final package would turn the conseils juridiques into avocats but leave notaires and other specialists untouched.

Also saved would be the 180 bar associations and the restrictions on partnerships and salaried work that help keep French firms small.

But thrown into the mix were two proposals that would all but shut down the American firms now operating in Paris.

One would force foreign, non-EC lawyers to take a grueling exam similar to the French bar.

As problematic for Americans would be a reciprocity clause inserted into the draft at the behest of large French firms that compete against U.S. multinationals.

That clause would set up entry requirements for foreign lawyers that would precisely match their home countries' requirements for French attorneys.

Mr. Boccara defended the proposed new requirements, saying, "Americans will have the same rights as all French lawyers, but also the same obligations."

"The key word is reciprocity — and precisely what that means," Mr. Armstrong said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Kenyan Protester Leaves for Britain

NAIROBI (Reuters) — A prominent dissident lawyer, Gibson Kamau Kuria, who has been in hiding from Kenyan authorities since political violence erupted over the weekend, has left the U.S. Embassy for Britain, an embassy spokesman said Thursday. The country was quiet after clashes in which at least 28 people have been killed.

The government of President Daniel arap Moi, which is struggling to quell opposition, had accused the United States of interfering in internal politics by sheltering Mr. Kuria, 43.

The U.S. ambassador, Smith Hempstone Jr., said in a statement: "I am personally grateful to the government of Kenya for permitting his departure and to the government of the United Kingdom for admitting him to Britain."

Lafontaine Assailant Unfit for Trial

COLOGNE (Reuters) — A woman who tried to kill West Germany's opposition candidate for chancellor, Oskar Lafontaine, by attacking him with a knife is unfit to face trial and should be confined to a psychiatric hospital, prosecutors said Thursday.

They said Adelheid Streidel, 43, was schizophrenic and asked a court not to proceed against her. They recommended that she should be detained for psychiatric treatment to prevent her from committing further crimes.

Mrs. Streidel stabbed Mr. Lafontaine, a Social Democrat and premier of the Saarland, in the neck with a butcher's knife after asking him for his autograph at the end of an election rally in Cologne on April 25. She narrowly missed cutting his carotid artery, which would almost certainly have resulted in death.

3 Die in Convoy Attack in Azerbaijan

MOSCOW (AP) — Three people died when Interior Ministry troops fired on Armenian militants who attacked a convoy in the disputed Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region of Azerbaijan, Tass said Thursday.

Tass said the convoy of 16 trucks and a bus carrying Azerbaijani passengers was attacked Wednesday near the village of Charektar in Nagorno-Karabakh, a predominantly Christian Armenian enclave.

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev read a report of the shootout to the party congress in Moscow, then said that Azerbaijani delegates to the congress were justified in their demand that the Soviet leadership "put a stop to the outrage of unlawfulness and bloodshed." At least 200 people have died in ethnic violence that has wracked Armenia and Azerbaijan for the past two years. The dispute centers on control of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Chinese Dismiss Dissident's Views

BEIJING (NYT) — In the first official response to critical comments that have been made over the past week by the exiled Chinese dissident Fang Lizhi, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman dismissed the astrophysicist as not worth discussing.

The remarks were noteworthy largely because the Chinese had been so bellicose previously in their reaction to Mr. Fang, frequently describing him as scum and accusing him of inciting the demonstrations last year, which ended with the Chinese military killing hundreds of protesters in Beijing.

"Fang's conduct is not worth commenting on," Jin Guihua said. Mr. Fang left his refuge in the U.S. Embassy for Britain three weeks ago after lengthy diplomatic negotiations. He has given several interviews in which he has been critical of the United States for not being tough enough in trying to force China to adopt a more democratic political system.

Man Arrested in N.Y. Dart Attacks

NEW YORK (AP) — A messenger with a criminal record and psychiatric problems was charged on Thursday in 3 of 55 dart-blowing attacks on women in midtown Manhattan, the police said.

Jerome Wright, 33, of the Bronx was identified in a lineup by three women, the police said. He was charged with three counts each of reckless endangerment, criminal possession of a weapon and harassment. Mr. Wright, who is on probation for a drug conviction, is a suspect in the other attacks, the police said. He told the police he has been under observation for psychiatric problems.

Two police officers stopped him on a street Tuesday because he fit the description of the man who has been blowing homemade needle darts at the backsides of well-dressed women. No one has been seriously injured in the attacks, which began June 26.

Correction

A report on June 22 misstated a cutback by Mannesmann Kienzle GmbH, a computer unit of Mannesmann AG. The company is introducing limited short-time working for 900 of its 4,300 workers from mid-July.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Austria Shuts Key Highway Bridge

KUFSTEIN, Austria (Reuters) — Austria closed a bridge on a major highway linking north and south Europe on Thursday after discovering traces of a cave-in.

Officials said they had banned traffic from the bridge at Kufstein, west of Salzburg, after discovering a 25-meter (80-foot) support pillar had sunk about 50 centimeters (20 inches). The Inntal motorway is the main route between Germany and Italy and is used by thousands of vacationers each hour in July and August. Authorities said traffic will have to be diverted and the bridge closed for about a year for repairs. Long delays and traffic jams are expected.

SAS Cancels 192 European Flights

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — SAS canceled 192 flights within Scandinavia and Europe on Thursday because its Swedish pilots walked out for one day over a pay dispute.

The airline announced that about one-third of its 610 flights had been canceled but that intercontinental service was running normally. The walkout was the first of five threatened by the 750 Swedish pilots in the airline's 1,800-pilot staff. The pilots union has set other walkouts for July 16, 20, 23, and 27.

Air Inter to Strike for Bastille Day

PARIS (Reuters) — About 4,000 ground staff of the French domestic airline Air Inter will strike for better pay and conditions from early Friday for one day, probably disrupting the July 14 national holiday weekend, unions announced.

The action is expected to force the delay or cancellation of 15 percent to 50 percent of flights but should not affect international flights or flights to Corsica, a spokeswoman said.

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	23	73	13	55	fr
Athens	32	90	24	75	fr
Barcelona	28	82	17	63	fr
Belgrade	26	79	12	54	cl
Berlin	23	73	14	57	cl
Brussels	26	79	12	54	fr
Budapest	26	79	13	55	fr
Copenhagen	21	70	12	54	cl
Costa Del Sol	30	86	21	70	fr
Dublin	20	68	12	54	o
Edinburgh	19	66	10	50	r
Faro	25	77	22	72	o
Florence	27	81	21	70	fr
Frankfurt	25	77	10	50	fr
Geneva	23	73	11	52	fr
Helsinki	22	72	11	52	fr
Las Palmas	28	82	24	75	fr
Lisbon	28	82	17	63	fr
London	28	82	17	63	fr
Luxembourg	25	77	12	54	fr
Madrid	36	97	20	68	fr
Milan	25	77	15	59	fr
Moscow	23	73	14	57	o
Munich	22	72	7	45	fr
Nice	28	82	19	66	fr
Oslo	21	70	13	55	cl
Paris	27	81	14	57	fr
Prague	25	77	6	43	fr
Reykjavik	12	54	8	46	o
Rome	25	77	18	64	o
Stockholm	22	72	11	52	fr
Strasbourg	25	77	10	50	fr
Venice	26	79	17	63	fr
Vienna	24	75	10	50	fr
Warsaw	23	73	10	50	o
Zurich	23	73	9	48	fr
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	30	86	16	61	fr
Cairo	34	93	26	79	fr
Istanbul	26	79	21	70	cl
Jerusalem	27	81	17	63	fr
Tel Aviv	30	86	20	68	cl
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	—	—	—	—	na

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	32	90	25	77	sh
Beijing	31	88	25	77	sh
Hong Kong	31	88	28	82	fr
Manila	34	93	27	81	sh
New Delhi	37	98	26	79	fr
Seoul	31	88	22	72	sh
Shanghai	31	88	24	75	sh
Singapore	27	81	25	77	r
Taipei	34	93	27	81	cl
Tokyo	21	70	20	68	r
AFRICA					
Algiers	29	84	18	64	fr
Cape Town	17	63	10	50	sh
Casablanca	24	75	21	70	o
Harare	26	79	11	52	fr
Lagos	28	82	24	75	o
Nairobi	26	79	7	45	fr
Tunis	32	90	20	68	cl
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	23	73	9	48	fr
Lima	20	68	16	61	o
Mexico City	23	73	12	54	sh
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	18	64	10	50	pc
Atlanta	32	90	22	72	pc
Boston	20	68	15	59	r
Chicago	29	84	13	55	pc
Denver	26	79	13	55	pc
Detroit	21	70	14	57	pc
Honolulu	30	86	23	73	pc
Houston	34	93	22	72	fr
Los Angeles	35	95	24	75	fr
Miami	32	90	25	77	pc
Minneapolis	22	72	10	50	pc
Montreal	23	73	12	54	pc
Nassau	32	90	24	75	pc
New York	24	75	20	68	r
Phoenix	40	104	29	84	fr
San Francisco	26	79	13	55	fr
Seattle	29	84	14	57	pc
Toronto	24	75	13	55	pc
Washington	30	86	21	70	sh

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Fair. Temp. 24 — 11 (75 — 52). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 22 — 12 (73 — 54). MADRID: Stormy. Temp. 35 — 19 (95 — 66). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 24 — 19 (75 — 66). PARIS: Fair. Temp. 29 — 12 (84 — 54). ROME: Stormy. Temp. 28 — 17 (82 — 63). TEL AVIV: NA. ZURICH: Fair. Temp. 25 — 12 (77 — 54). BANGKOK: Showers. Temp. 32 — 26 (90 — 79). HONG KONG: Showers. Temp. 31 — 27 (88 — 81). MANILA: Showers. Temp. 33 — 23 (91 — 73). SEOUL: Showers. Temp. 22 — 22 (84 — 72). SINGAPORE: Showers. Temp. 26 — 24 (79 — 75). TOKYO: Showers. Temp. 25 — 20 (77 — 68).

Bush's Summit: Work and Friends

A President and Personal Diplomacy

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — Beyond the debates on Bavarian cowherders and Japanese rice farmers, beyond the conventions on global forests and jousts on the Uruguay Round, a more subtle, personal roundelay was taking place this week.

The Group of Seven is, after all, the most exclusive club in the world.

While each country acts out of self-interest, the personal relationships of the leaders help to move and shape world policy.

SUMMIT NOTEBOOK

Because the issues proved so intractable this time, the leaders ended up doing more of their own negotiating than usual.

Working on his fervent belief that informal meetings breed understanding, George Bush took Margaret Thatcher to his hometown church on Sunday, and he took Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu of Japan and his wife, Sachiyo, to "Carousel" at the Wortham Center on Saturday.

Friendship is Mr. Bush's ideology, and personal diplomacy has *driven his presidency.*

Asked how the meeting went Wednesday, Mr. Bush answered with a reflection about his partners, "I think they left feeling good."

His deferential style leads some people to complain America is no longer the predominant force at these meetings.

But in foreign policy, as in domestic matters, Mr. Bush's approach is affable, not swaggering.

He tries to put himself "in the other guy's shoes," as he says, offering the gentlemanly benefit of the doubt and seeking common ground.

"There weren't any winners and losers in it," he insisted, when reporters pressed him on which leader had done best here.

Among his fellow leaders, he feels most comfortable with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada.

At the rodeo and barbecue, they behaved like the oldest of friends.

Mr. Bush wanted to make a special push to announce the joint acid-rain agreement this week, hoping to give his beleaguered friend a boost back home.

Because of his relationship with Mr. Bush, Mr. Mulroney served as the spokesman for those who wanted harder language in the communiqué about the need for change in China.

When Mrs. Thatcher said Wednesday the meeting revolved around the yen, the dollar and the mark, she was rather poignantly reflecting on her role as something of a summit wallflower.

Mr. Bush admires Britain's prime minister, yet he has never sought to establish the warm rapport Ronald Reagan had with her.

Even though she tried her best to help Mr. Bush by mediating the trade dispute between the United States and Europe, there remains a reserve in their relationship.

British observers note the stiffness may also stem from Mrs. Thatcher's implicit rebuke — always in the air at these gatherings — against the way Mr. Bush has drawn Germany closer, bestowing on Helmut Kohl the same sort of special relationship Mrs. Thatcher once exclusively enjoyed.

"With Kohl and Kaifu around, she is not the only one anymore to get a call from the American president when something important happens," said a member of the British contingent.

Mr. Bush's most potent alliance is with Mr. Kohl.

The president feels his early support for German unification is a touchstone of his foreign policy, and he consciously nurtures the German relationship, believing it to be the engine that is driving the redesign of Europe after the Cold War.

□

Mr. Bush was delighted with the enthusiasm and charm of Mr. Kaifu. Mr. Kaifu has taken a page from Mr. Bush's book, sending the American president lots of personal notes about various matters.

Marlin Fitzwater, the president's spokesman, called Mr. Kaifu the "new surprise entry in the personality parade."

He said Mr. Bush and Mr. Kaifu were pleased with each other, feeling their friendly meeting in March in Palm Springs, California, helped unlock negotiations on trade obstacles between the two countries.

□

Mr. Bush thought he had reached a good rapport with the most formal and elusive of the Group of Seven, François Mitterrand, after the two men spent a weekend in Kennebunkport, Maine, last year and walked in the woods together, then followed that with meetings in St. Martin and Islamorada in the Florida Keys.

As Mr. Bush greeted Mr. Mitterrand at their bilateral session in fractured French, the French leader's mouth curled at the corners in amusement.

While Bush aides said the two men got along fine this week, they said both leaders realized Mr. Mitterrand would continue to be elusive and go his own way on issues such as NATO and arms talks.

"After St. Martin, Bush thought he had him," a senior administration official said.

"But in Islamorada, Bush began to understand that the relationship ain't there. Mitterrand listens, but then he goes off and does what he wants."

J. David Ake/Agence France-Presse

At last talks, from left, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, President Bush, and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

China's Cautious Nod to Japan

Peng Welcomes Resumption of Loans After Crackdown

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Prime Minister Li Peng gave a cautious welcome on Thursday to Japan's decision to resume loans cut off after Beijing's military crackdown on the democracy movement a year ago.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu of Japan told the leaders of the six other industrial democracies he met with in Houston that his country would resume $5.6 billion in loans to China frozen after the Chinese Army attacked protesters in June 1989.

"That is a positive attitude and the Chinese government appreciates it," Mr. Li told visiting Japanese politicians. Japan is China's largest lender and its second biggest trading partner after Hong Kong.

The Japanese government pledged more than 810 billion yen ($5.6 billion) in 1988 but held it back because of sanctions imposed after the crackdown. The disbursement of that money now will give a signal to Japanese commercial banks to resume their lending to China.

Western economists said that the partial resumption of foreign loans would have only a limited effect on China's economy, which has been stifled by a two-year government austerity program.

Mr. Li, a hard-liner who played a major role in the crackdown, said *earlier that the Chinese* government had taken note of the willingness of major industrial nations to ease sanctions against China.

"However, their step is not yet big enough," Mr. Li said, referring to the declaration of the Houston meeting.

"If any country attempts to isolate China, it would not only do harm to China but also to itself," Mr. Li was quoting as telling a meeting of the cabinet.

The participants at the Houston meeting resolved to maintain but dilute sanctions imposed a year ago against China. These include a halt to official loans and military cooperation and high level visits.

Diplomats said Mr. Kaifu was able to announce that Tokyo would resume its lending, partly because its loan package was pledged in 1988, before sanctions began.

Diplomats in Beijing said China had turned the corner in its war of diplomacy with the West over the last year by making limited concessions.

Mr. Li's careful remarks reflected some satisfaction within the Chinese government, diplomats said. "The Chinese know that slowly they are getting it there way," a diplomat said.

The Foreign Ministry, meanwhile, urged the World Bank to resume its normal lending to China.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Jin Guihua, said at a weekly news conference: "The World Bank should not interfere in the political affairs of the member states and none of its decisions should be affected by the member states' political factors. The World Bank may only act according to economic principles."

(Reuters, AP)

Bush Defends Ecology Stance

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — After blocking worldwide environmental initiatives at the economic summit meeting here, President George Bush attacked *domestic critics of his* stand, insisting that he had defended American jobs from the assault of a radical fringe.

The leaders of the world's seven richest nations declined to adopt a West German proposal to set limits on the emissions of gases that contribute to global warming.

Instead, they opted for an experimental program involving a single nation, Brazil.

In the only environmental initiative in the communiqué issued Wednesday, the leaders adopted another German proposal to preserve tropical rain forests.

They proposed that the World Bank develop a pilot program for Brazil to ease the financial burdens of restraining development that has destroyed vast sections of rain forest.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl admitted that the leaders had compromised by turning away from his proposals on global warming because "the situation is different in the United States."

Mr. Bush said, "I think we came out with a reasoned position, not a radical position that's going to throw a lot of American men and women out of jobs."

During the meetings Mr. Bush had come under fire from environmental groups who came to Houston to lobby for forceful action. On Wednesday, he answered back in a rare display of anger.

"We cannot govern by listening to the loudest voice on the extreme of an environmental movement," he said, "and I did not rely heavily on them for support in getting elected president of the United States. And I'm not going to be persuaded that I can get some brownie points by appealing to one of these groups or another."

On Sunday, the environmentalists released what they called a scorecard on each of the seven nations, criticizing their failure to fulfill promises made at last year's meeting in Paris.

Assessing U.S. actions in the past year, Jay Hair, president of the National Wildlife Federation, said, *"Bush's efforts at balance,* compromise and consensus building are killing our world."

Mr. Bush lashed back, saying, "They haven't seemed happy with me for a long time. And I'm not too happy with them. I think their grading system is absolutely essentially absurd."

U.S. Senate Gets Tough On Fraud

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Responding to mounting public furor over the savings and loan scandal, the Senate has approved broad new pow*ers for the government* to investigate and prosecute fraud, penalize violators and recover losses — with generous bounties for informers.

The bipartisan proposal, drafted in consultation with the Justice Department during the last few weeks, was overwhelmingly approved Wednesday as part of an omnibus anti-crime bill that was then passed by a vote of 93 to 6 and sent to the House of Representatives. The measure includes new penalties of up to life imprisonment for major thrift-related crimes that could be applied retroactively to crimes committed before the bill took effect.

House Democrats are drafting their savings and loan package that will be unveiled shortly, said Thomas S. Foley, the House speaker.

The Senate anti-crime bill, *threatened repeatedly during a* month of rancorous debate and partisan posturing, includes President George Bush's proposal to reinstate the death penalty for federal crimes and a modified version of his proposal to curtail appeals by death-row prisoners. Under the bill, 34 federal crimes, four more than Mr. Bush proposed, would be punishable by death. Most involve murder, espionage and treason.

Over administration objections, the bill would expand Mr. Bush's ban on imported semiautomatic assault weapons to include some of the most frequently used domestic models. Nine types of U.S. and foreign weapons would be banned.

The bill would also tighten restrictions against money-laundering, authorize several thousand more federal agents and prosecutors, increase federal aid to state and local law enforcement agencies, strengthen federal efforts against child abuse and create new rights for crime victims. Mr. Bush's proposal to allow courts to consider evidence from warrantless searches was dropped.

The 99 to 1 vote in favor of the thrift provisions, with only Senator William L. Armstrong, Republican of Colorado, voting no, underscored the heavy pressure lawmakers are feeling from constituents to contain the soaring costs of the industry's cleanup, punish wrongdoers and prevent fraud in the cleanup effort.

George J. Mitchell, the Senate majority leader, acknowledged that the action came too late to prevent multibillion-dollar losses but said it was essential to prevent repetition of the scandal.

A provision added to the crime bill would create a new "savings and loan kingpin" offense, punishable by life in prison, for violators who act in concert with at least three others and reap more than $5 million from their crimes over two years.

The legislation also provides for rewards of up to $300,000 or more for people who provide information on fraud.

Friend Testifies That Tainted Cocaine Forced Barry to Go to Hospital

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two more close friends of Mayor Marion S. Barry Jr. have testified that he had frequently used illegal drugs, and one told of a frantic attempt to cover up that use several years ago when Mr. Barry was hospitalized after smoking what the witness said was tainted cocaine.

According to the witness, Lloyd Moore, a Washington lawyer, the cover-up took place in Los Angeles in January 1987, after a football championship party at which Mr. Barry smoked cocaine that, in Mr. Moore's words, had been "laced with something."

Mr. Moore told the federal jury in the mayor's drug and perjury trial that he had not accompanied Mr. Barry on the trip but had learned about the incident in a telephone call from Jeff Mitchell, an acquaintance of the mayor's who had made the trip with him.

Mr. Moore said Mr. Mitchell, an advertising executive, had told him that when the mayor was admitted to the hospital, he refused to permit nurses to take a sample of his blood because the test could have shown that he had been using drugs.

"Jeff indicated to me that they had smoked something, cocaine laced with something," Mr. Moore said. "The mayor got sick, and he thought he was going to die."

In the days after the incident, when word got out that Mr. Barry had been hospitalized after being found sitting on a street curb, seemingly disoriented, his office said that he had suffered chest pains from a hiatal hernia.

A similar diagnosis was offered when Mr. Barry was later hospitalized a second time, in Washington, for chest pains and disorientation.

Mr. Moore, who agreed to testify after prosecutors had promised that his testimony would not be used against him, told the court that on at least 13 occasions from 1986 through 1988 he supplied cocaine to Mr. Barry or used cocaine with him.

He said that most of the incidents took place at his home in Washington, and that the mayor usually showed up with a female friend, although not always the same one.

Mr. Moore said one of the women was Theresa Southerland, the other witness who took the stand Wednesday.

Ms. Southerland, a secretary, testified that from 1987 through 1989 she and the mayor carried on an intimate affair and used cocaine together at least 10 times.

Ms. Southerland testified that she used drugs with Mr. Barry in apartments, restaurants and houses throughout Washington, including Mr. Moore's house.

She also said she had used cocaine with the mayor on boats docked on the Washington waterfront and on trips with him to the Bahamas. She said she had once tried opium with him but found she did not like it.

With the testimony of Ms. Southerland and Mr. Moore, 6 of the 20 witnesses who have taken the stand in Mr. Barry's trial have said they saw him use cocaine.

Several others have testified that they supplied him with drugs but never saw him use them. And several have said they saw him smoking marijuana

■ **Thornburgh Denies Bias**

Michael Isikoff of The Washington Post reported:

Attorney General Dick Thornburgh has testily denied that the Justice Department has targeted black elected officials for prosecution. He said that recent accusations along those lines by the executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Benjamin L. Hooks, "disappoint me considerably."

Mr. Thornburgh also said that he had no present plans to have the department provide a racial breakdown of the more than 5,000 public officials who have been prosecuted by the Justice Department over the past 10 years. Such records are not kept, he said, adding that he saw little point in compiling a list.

"Do you think it would make any difference?" he snapped at one point.

Mr. Thornburgh's remarks, made during a luncheon meeting with reporters, were his most forceful attempt so far to rebut continued allegations of selective prosecution of blacks that have been spurred by the trial Mr. Barry on cocaine and perjury charges. The allegations continued this week when Mr. Hooks said that federal prosecutors had engaged in harassment and selective prosecution of Mr. Barry as well as Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles and other black officials.

Arms Plant Was Cancer Risk

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

RICHLAND, Washington — The Energy Department has acknowledged for the first time that doses of radiation produced by an atomic weapons plant in Richland in the 1940s and 1950s were high enough to cause illnesses, including cancer, in residents of the Pacific Northwest.

The government had made public documents in 1986 confirming that radioactive iodine from the plant reached the civilian population in the region. But the announcement by Energy Secretary James D. Watkins was the first time the government had said the doses were high enough to affect the health of people living near the weapons plant, the Hanford Nuclear Reservation.

The government has reached no conclusions yet about how many cases of illness may have been caused. That information is the subject of a separate study by the federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, which has been conducting a survey of thyroid diseases.

Mr. Watkins's announcement, at a news conference Wednesday in Washington, appeared to be *designed to disclose in advance* the most explosive aspects of a report that the government made public on Thursday.

That report, produced by a panel of scientists and civilians from the region, is the result of a two-year study to estimate the doses of the radiation absorbed by thousands of residents of eastern Washington state, Oregon and Idaho.

Radiation health specialists said those most vulnerable to the radioactive iodine, and those who would have received the largest exposures, were infants and children who drank milk from cows that were fed contaminated grasses. They said such high doses could have put the children at risk for thyroid diseases, including cancer.

Mr. Watkins said some residents received 3,000 rads to their thyroids. A rad is a measure of radiation equal to what is absorbed in about a dozen chest X-rays.

Nuclear weapons plant workers are limited by the U.S. government to an exposure of five *rads a year* to their entire bodies.

The estimate that some infants and children received accumulations of 3,000 rads to their thyroid glands surprised some radiation *specialists.*

"That's a very high dose," said Dr. Gregg Wilkinson, an associate professor of epidemiology at the University of Texas Medical *Branch in Galveston. "It* raises the risk of developing thyroid diseases, thyroid nodules."

Soviet studies show residents of the Ukraine received far less radiation to their thyroids from iodine after the Chernobyl nuclear accident in 1986 than the Energy Department now says was absorbed by residents near Hanford.

Some radiation specialists said a 3,000 rad dose was comparable to the radiation exposures of natives of the Marshall Islands following the test of a hydrogen bomb in 1954.

Radioactive iodine is absorbed by the thyroid from fruits, vegetables and from milk, and it is well known scientifically that children are most vulnerable. Once inside the thyroid, the radiation can alter cells, affecting the functioning of the thyroid and other glands.

It has been estimated by the state of Washington that 20,000 babies were born from 1944 to 1960 in the region affected by the radiation.

The papers released by the government showed that from 1944 to 1955, the plant poured 530,000 curies of radioactive iodine into the air over the plant. That is thousands of times more radiation than was released during the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island in 1979 and comparable to the radioactive iodine released during the Chernobyl accident.

Haitians Strike Over Return of Duvalier Aides

New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — A strike called by business and political leaders to protest the recent return from exile of two former government officials widely associated with political violence effectively closed most businesses and halted most public transportation in the capital.

"This is the most powerful strike we have seen in the last year," said Jean-Claude Bajeux, a leading human rights advocate who supported the strike on Wednesday.

Mr. Bajeux said that pressure would be "stepped up" if the provisional government of President Ertha Pascal Trouillot does not meet the demands of a group of political leaders asking for the arrest or departure of the two.

The two who returned, former Brigadier General Williams Regala and Roger Lafontant, are former *interior ministers.* Mr. Lafontant was head of the Tontons Macoute paramilitary, the much-feared groups of enforcers disbanded after the fall of the Jean-Claude Duva*lier dictatorship in* 1986. Mr. Regala was an important army officer under the Duvaliers and later governments.

Jogger Was Disfigured, Friend Tells N.Y. Court

By Ronald Sullivan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A former roommate of the Central Park jogger has testified that his friend's face was so disfigured after she was beaten that it took him nearly 15 minutes to identify her at the hospital.

"But I recognized her ring, and I could tell it was hers," he said.

The witness, Patrick Garrett, who worked with the victim at Salomon Brothers, was the first person to identify the 30-year-old woman after the attack on April 19, 1989.

Mr. Garrett, 29, a vice president of corporate finance, said that on the night of the attack he had arranged to meet the woman at 10 o'clock, after she returned from jogging.

Mr. Garrett said the woman was not home at 10 P.M. And when she did not come to work the next morning, he said, he went to the Metropolitan Hospital Center to find out if she was the woman who had been mentioned in morning news reports about the attack.

A few moments after he testified in state Supreme Court in Manhattan on Wednesday and despite the objections of the lawyers for the three defendants charged in the attack, the prosecution placed into evidence 26 large color photographs taken of the woman at the hospital.

Sealift Launched for 4,500 Albanians

United Press International

VIENNA — Italian and French ships carrying medical personnel sailed toward Albania on Thursday to begin ferrying thousands of refugees to the West.

The ships sailed as Albania's hard-line government announced an slight easing of restrictions on private enterprise in an apparent attempt to quell unrest.

Economic conditions are believed to have contributed to last week's rush on foreign embassies in Tirana by as many as 5,000 Albanians seeking asylum and permission to emigrate.

A ship carrying a 45-member team of French officials and medical personnel left the western Greek port of Patras on Thursday to pick up refugees at Durres, about 30 kilometers (20 miles) west of Tirana, the semiofficial Athens News Agency reported.

The ship, the Orient Star, shares the same mission as the Italian ferry boats Espresso Grecia and Appia, which were given orders Wednesday to head for Durres. French sources said a French Navy ship was headed for the Adriatic Sea to escort the Orient Star.

The vessels were expected to pick up about 4,500 Albanian refugees who have taken refuge in the French, West German and Italian embassies in Tirana.

Hundreds of other refugees were reportedly being sheltered in at least seven other embassies, but their fate was not immediately clear. The total number of refugees was believed to be nearly 5,000.

Under an arrangement worked out with the help of a UN special envoy in Tirana, the ships were to ferry the refugees across the Adriatic to the Italian port of Brindisi, where a reception center was being prepared.

Besides medical personnel, the Orient Star was carrying food for the refugees, who have endured sweltering temperatures and shortages of food and water in the overcrowded embassies, the Athens News Agency said.

A spokesman for the Greek government, Byron Polydoras, said in an interview with the agency that there was a threat of an epidemic breaking out in the embassies because of poor sanitary conditions.

To help cope with the medical problems, the Espresso Grecia also was to pick up medical personnel in Brindisi before making the 140-kilometer crossing to Durres.

The Albanian government, which has been under pressure to make policy changes to halt the refugee exodus, announced measures Thursday to ease restrictions on private enterprise.

In a dispatch carried by the official Albanian Telegraphic Agency, the government said that craftsmen and others wishing to begin small businesses would be "allowed to carry out services individually in private, at home, in the streets, in the shops and ambulatory points."

But the press agency said these new businessmen would be restricted to hiring only members of their own families.

Western diplomats said earlier this week priority in the evacuation would be given to refugees in the West German Embassy, which was under the greatest strain because of severe overcrowding.

After a day or two of rest, the Albanians who stayed in that embassy are to travel by train to West Germany, and those who sought refuge in the French mission are to board another ship for France.

DEATH NOTICE

THOMAS RALPH WEBB
Born March 24th, 1913
Died on July 11th, 1990
at Sunnybank Hospital, Cannes.
Dearly beloved husband of Susan (née *Meek) and gentle stepfather of Dwight,* Amanda, Christian, Carey and Elizabeth Stocker, loving grandfather to Luke, Sophie and Sasha.
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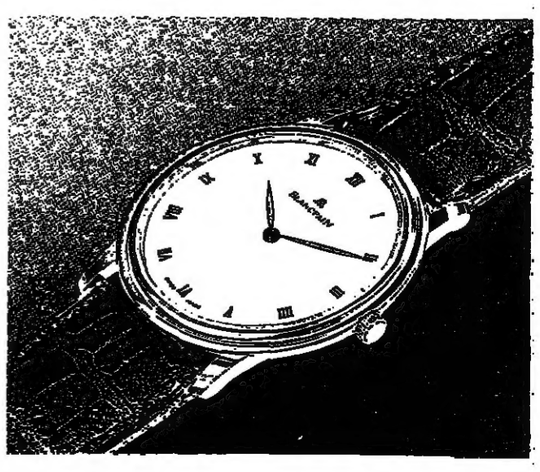

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Herald Tribune
INTERNATIONAL
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A Summit of Promise . . .

The Houston summit meeting resolved no important dispute. The leaders of the seven major industrialized nations did more agreeing to disagree than agreeing. But to judge their annual economic conference a failure is hasty. They differed about how to aid the Soviet Union. Dismayingly, they condoned help for China. But on the primary issue of agriculture policies, the leaders agreed to phase down protectionist subsidies.

Their language on farm subsidies is promising; perhaps they are willing finally to use the prestige of their united stance to help face up to domestic political resistance. But the words, however promising, are vague. The world will not know till December if they have bite.

With or without a cold war, economic issues divide the Western alliance. The European Community protects millions of inefficient family farmers by blocking low-cost food imports from big, efficient farms in the United States and low-cost farms in the Third World. The system costs European taxpayers and consumers as much as $100 billion a year, but the European leaders have little stomach for threatening the jobs of politically potent farmers.

The United States is in a peculiar position. It, too, protects domestic agriculture, blocking imports of sugar, peanuts and dairy products. Yet the overwhelming economic interest of the United States lies in opening European markets to American grain and other products.

And there is even more at stake: the Uruguay Round of multinational trade talks, scheduled to end in December. Food-exporting countries, especially in the Third World, are demanding that the industrialized countries open up their markets to more food imports. In exchange they will consider new trade rules proposed by the industrialized countries governing services, intellectual property and foreign investment. If the United States and Europe cannot agree to lower protectionist farm policies, the Third World will likely pull out of the trade talks. That would be a grievous blow to world trade and growth. The impasse can be lifted only by national leaders, and the Houston meeting offered an ideal forum.

Did the Houston summiteers get that job done? The answer is unclear. Their words seem evasive. Yet for the first time the Europeans specifically agreed to lower export subsidies, internal price supports and tariffs. And each of the European leaders is now armed with an international commitment that can be used against politically entrenched farmers at home.

Still, no European leader faced up to the fact that real reform would cost millions of European farmers their jobs. By December they will have to offer the food-exporting countries tangible evidence that their products will be allowed in. The Houston agreement may fortify the European leaders and enable them to face down their farmers. Or maybe the summit agreements merely allow the leaders to evade brutal politics.

Fortify or evade? The world will not know until the trade negotiators get back to work and hammer out a document for the world's trading partners to consider in December. In the meantime, there is at least the promise of good news.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

But Also of Failures

The Houston summiteers had a chance to use their economic power to shape reform in the Soviet Union and China. They missed it. Regrettably, they failed to unite on how to help the Soviet Union. Shamefully, they winked at Japan's torpedoing of economic sanctions against China that were just beginning to yield results.

On the issue of aid to Moscow, the best the seven leaders could do was commission yet another study of the Soviet economy. That leaves West Germany and France free to proceed with their own aid programs. But it also means that the West has forfeited an opportunity to provide collective help at a time when Mikhail Gorbachev badly needs a political boost.

On China, Tuesday's political declaration was deceitfully ambiguous. It allowed six nations to contend that sanctions remained in force, but it also let Japan claim the summit's approval for its plan to resume a $5.2 billion loan program to Beijing.

When asked about this on Wednesday, President George Bush offered a lame parallel. He said, in effect, that if the seven could agree to disagree on aid to the Soviet Union, they could do so on China. The situations are scarcely the same. Modest amounts of aid from West Germany and France will not compromise the ability of other countries to bargain over conditions for helping the Soviet Union. But generous Japanese help for China will instantly undermine the entire international program of sanctions.

When the meeting began, Bonn and Paris hoped for agreement on a Western aid package of $15 to $20 billion to reinforce Mr. Gorbachev's wobbly rule. Such aid, they hoped, would also soften the Soviet government's opposition to permitting a united Germany to join NATO. But Washington, London and Tokyo held back, for various reasons. Mr. Bush was bothered by continuing Soviet aid to Cuba. With Margaret Thatcher, he called attention to the timidity of Soviet economic reforms to date. Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu dug in over continued Soviet rule over the four Kuril Islands taken from Japan after World War II.

It is unfortunate that the leaders could not manage to respond better to Mr. Gorbachev's direct plea for economic support. Perhaps they will do so after the study group reports in December.

More lasting damage is likely to come from deferring to Japan's desire to undermine the sanctions imposed against China after the Beijing massacre. Those sanctions have been surprisingly effective by reinforcing the misgivings of private investors. The loss of public and private money jeopardized China's economic development and threatened the Communist regime's ebbing prestige. Beijing has already responded to the pressure with modest gestures like the recent agreement to allow Fang Lizhi and his wife to leave the country.

But severe repression continues, and Beijing maintains its support of the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia. Shrewdly applied carrots and sticks might well produce further steady gains. But Japan will effectively nullify that potential by resuming its huge loan program. Japanese business interests, which lobbied hard for an aid resumption, are likely to return to China in force. That will put heavy pressure on Western governments, Washington included, to offer credits and guarantees to their companies. Agreeing to disagree on Soviet aid is a regrettable but retrievable failure. The collapse of a united stand on China shames the summit.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Neil Is Fair S&L Game

Neil Bush, the president's son, is wrong when he claims that his record as director of a failed Denver S&L is blameless. By his own account, he voted to approve loans to a business partner — an example of the financial incest that was central to the collapse of many savings and loan institutions. But he is right when he complains that the great attention given his case is owed to his relationship to the president rather than to the magnitude of any offenses of his own.

The younger Mr. Bush has the misfortune to have become a target in the rising warfare between Democrats and Republicans over who is to blame for the inordinately costly S&L scandals. (Correct answer: Both are to blame, and deeply.) It is fair to say that, except for his family connection, Neil Bush would hardly be a major figure in this wrathful sorting out of the S&L industry's wreckage.

The people who committed the most serious offenses have been or, let's hope, will be convicted of crimes. In the past 20 months the Justice Department has charged 306 defendants in S&L cases and has secured convictions of more than 200. Neil Bush has not been charged with any crime, and there has been no suggestion so far that he will be.

One regulatory agency, the Office of Thrift Supervision, has filed a civil complaint against him and ordered him to appear at a public hearing in September to explain those loans to his partner. Another agency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, is considering a suit against him and others to recover some of the enormous losses of the failed S&L. There are probably several thousand people who are, to one degree or another, in the same category as Neil Bush — not at the highest level of culpability, not charged with criminal violations, but subject to regulatory sanctions and perhaps lawsuits.

Presidents' relatives have always been fair game in partisan politics. In each case the key question is whether they were exploiting their connection for their own profit. In the Bush case, there is some evidence that the regulators delayed closing the S&L, Silverado, until after the 1988 election, to keep it out of the campaign. But otherwise there is nothing visible to indicate that Mr. Bush's line to the White House did him much good. The fundamental reason for the S&L disaster was not the misdoings of individual S&L directors in Denver, but the willingness among high officials in Washington to let those practices continue and, at all costs, to keep the game going.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Preparing a Post-NATO Role

There are no plans yet afoot for a U.S. disengagement from Europe. Neither the Europeans nor the Soviets want a complete U.S. withdrawal in the foreseeable future. But the U.S. Congress may eventually see things differently unless the United States is encouraged in a perception that it remains a European power. That is very much President Bush's perception. It may be argued that he has strengthened U.S. influence in Europe in the long term by fostering the sort of special relationship with the West German chancellor that his predecessor enjoyed with Mrs. Thatcher. But it will take more than that to compensate Washington for the loss of the organization through which it has exercised postwar leadership in Europe.

— The Sydney Morning Herald.

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OPINION

The Cold War Has Been Won at High Cost

By Christopher Lasch

ROCHESTER, New York — In 1947 George Kennan held out the hope that a policy of "containing" the spread of communism, if it were vigorously pursued over several decades, would lead to the "breakup or the gradual mellowing of Soviet power." Today the mellowing or breakup of Soviet power is taking place before our eyes.

It is taking place, moreover, as a direct result of American pressure, which has forced the Soviet Union into an arms race that ruined its economy, falsified its claim to be a workers' state and alienated those who once looked to it for moral and ideological leadership.

The Soviet Union has suffered a defeat the magnitude of which can hardly be exaggerated. By the same token the West has won a diplomatic, military and ideological victory that appears to have vindicated advocates of containment and retrospectively discredited its critics.

It is important to remember, however, that critics of containment — and they included Mr. Kennan himself, after the mid-1950s — were concerned not only with its probable effects on Russian society but above all with its effects on America's own. They may have underestimated the West's capacity to wear down the Soviet Union, but they were surely right in thinking that a protracted, single-minded global struggle against communism might cripple democratic institutions at home.

They warned, in effect, that even if the West prevailed, it would pay dearly for its success, and that the United States would pay most heavily of all.

At the beginning of the Cold War, Walter Lippmann predicted that containment would force the United States to piece together a global network of client states, and that the clients would end up calling the tune. The need to sustain its credibility as a protector of anti-Communist regimes would lead the United States into police actions, even full-scale wars, that were inconsistent with its own national interests. The war in Vietnam, a national disaster from which the United States has never really recovered, bears out the accuracy of that insight.

Thanks to its willingness to support corrupt and repressive regimes in a global crusade against communism — to ally itself with the most reactionary forces in the Third World — the North American colossus is now widely regarded as a colonial power whose verbal championship of freedom, democracy and social reform cannot be taken any more seriously than that of the Soviet Union.

Critics of American foreign policy also pointed out that containment would cause serious distortions in the American economy. Military spending would deflect investment from plant expansion and modernization, making the United States weak in exports and more and more vulnerable to imports.

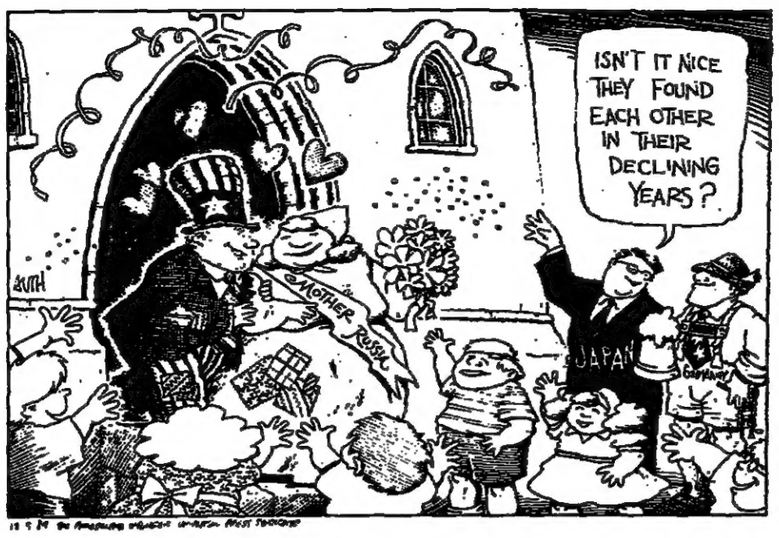
Experience has confirmed this insight as well. Nations unburdened by large military expenditures, notably West Germany and Japan, have shot ahead of America in their productive capacity, taken over markets formerly dominated by American exports and invaded the domestic American market — the final indignity.

The diplomatic and economic costs of containment merely scratch the surface. The Cold War inflicted much deeper wounds on American society. Preoccupation with external affairs led to the neglect of domestic reforms, even of basic services. The development of secret police organizations, the erosion of civil liberties, the stifling of political debate in the interest of bipartisan consensus, the concentration of decision making in the executive branch, the secrecy surrounding executive actions, the lying that has come to be accepted as routine in American politics — all these things derive either directly or indirectly from the Cold War.

Their worst effect has been to undermine confidence in government, to weaken public culture and to destroy the delicate fabric of trust on which civic life depends. If the West won the Cold War, the United States can hardly be said to have shared in the fruits of that victory. It would be closer to the truth to say that the Soviet Union and the United States have destroyed each other as major powers, just as many critics of the Cold War predicted.

The Cold War now belongs to the age of political dinosaurs, when the earth was dominated by two overgrown empires each claiming to stand for rival principles of economics and politics, as easily distinguished from each other as black from white. The choice between them — even the abstract choice between socialism and capitalism — no longer interests the rest of the world.

The writer is author of the forthcoming "The True and Only Heaven: Progress and Its Critics." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.



A Format For Leading The World?

By Hobart Rowen

HOUSTON — The 16th annual summit meeting of the seven leading industrial democracies has been unlike any of the others. I feel safe in saying that after having covered 15 of the 16, back to the start in Rambouillet, France, in 1975.

Since then there has been a gradual evolution of the summit process away from a singular focus on economic issues toward political themes. This is easy to understand: It is hard to get seven politicians in a room and expect that they will stray far from issues bearing on their prospects for re-election or their control of the political system at home.

But this economic summit, the first to recognize the end of the Cold War, transformed itself into a major geopolitical forum. At earlier meetings, political matters were reserved for dinners and informal conversation. In Houston, political issues made their way into the plenary sessions.

Except for a successful effort to prevent the collapse of talks between the United States and Europe on farm subsidies, this was not an economic meeting. It did not deal in depth, at the presidential and prime ministerial level, with topics such as exchange rate stability and inflation.

The question on the oval table at Rice University was how to deal with the Soviet Union in the post-Cold War era. What steps could be taken to nudge that country more securely into the mode of an economy focused on free market principles?

West Germany, supported by France, wants to extend immediate and considerable cash aid to Mikhail Gorbachev. From the West German perspective, almost no price is too high to pay for his consent to full and complete German unification, with the greater Germany to be tucked comfortably into NATO.

The Germans have already put up $3 billion in credits to help Soviet borrowers pay bills to German companies, and they visualize a total package of about $15 billion. A German spokesman put it succinctly: "We spent tremendous sums to protect the Western world from Soviet expansionism. Now we need only a very small part of that sum to develop positive movement within the Soviet Union and its neighbors. We consider it a first-class investment."

If the notoriously super-cautious Germans favor pouring money into the Soviet Union, it must make sense, right? Absolutely not, said George Bush and his summit advisers. The United States was strongly supported by Japan, which will shower money on China but won't advance a nickel to the Soviets until they return the Kuril Islands.

The compromise was important and innovative: The Germans are free to make loans to Mr. Gorbachev, and the seven countries as a group will launch a study of the Soviet Union's economic and financial conditions. This allows Mr. Gorbachev an immediate infusion of cash and provides him with the dialogue with the West that he has been ardently seeking, and which may lead to further aid.

Last year, before the Paris economic summit, Mr. Gorbachev virtually applied for membership in the Group of Seven. This year he was more circumspect, asking in a letter to Mr. Bush for "external financial and economic help," especially "long-term credits, which should be provided by foreign capital." By responding in a measured but substantive way, the West has taken the first step toward integrating the Soviet Union, as well as the former satellite members of the Warsaw Pact, into the global economy.

Last year's communiqué brushed Mr. Gorbachev off: "We take note of the representations that we received from various heads of state or government and organizations and we will study them with interest." The communiqué issued in Houston reflects changing times: "The host government will convey to the Soviet Union the results of the Houston summit."

So the communication is under way. As the economic summit evolves into a broad dialogue on political, strategic and environmental as well as economic issues, it is possible that it may in time also become a global high command, involving not only the Western powers but also the Soviet Union, China and former satellite countries.

At Rambouillet in 1975, in the middle of the Cold War, the idea of a global high command would have been unthinkable. But after the NATO summit last weekend extending a cooperative hand instead of a hostile hand to the Soviet Union, and after this economic summit, it is at least conceivable.

The Washington Post.

For Decades, Washington Overrated the Soviets

By Daniel Patrick Moynihan

The writer, a Democratic senator from New York, was vice chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence from 1977 to 1984.

WASHINGTON — On July 1, East Germans lined up at some 15,000 special distribution centers around the country to exchange their old currency for brand new West German Deutsche marks. There was much celebrating and much to celebrate. Not least, if we are to believe the "Statistical Abstract of the United States," because East Germans had just suffered a sharp reversal in their fortunes. The 1989 "Abstract" showed East German incomes at parity with West Germany. However, in the 1990 "Abstract" they dropped to less than two-thirds.

Nothing actually happened. American statistics were simply catching up with reality.

Enter the house of mirrors: the Central Intelligence Agency trying to figure out the economic strength of what until just now were the rival blocs, East and West.

But first, a note to the reader. If what follows is critical, please believe that in no sense is it meant to be accusatory. I will argue that for 40 years we have hugely overestimated both the size of the Soviet economy and its rate of growth. This in turn has persistently distorted estimates of the Soviet threat — notably, in the 1980s when America turned itself into a debtor nation to pay for the arms to counter the threat of a nation whose home front, unbeknownst to us, was collapsing. But I will not for one moment contend that this was intentional or even avoidable. On the latter point, I, for one, just don't know.

Here are the main numbers.

At the outset of the '50s, the CIA estimates (secret at first, but later published) depicted the Soviets with a sizable economic base and a formidable rate of economic growth. This growth rate was consistently depicted as higher than that of the United States. Over three decades there is only one five-year interval in which America outstrips the U.S.S.R. For the entire period, the Soviet growth is shown at 4.8 percent, almost half again the American 3.4 percent. Investment rates were seen to soar, doubling in three decades to 32.5 percent, twice the rate of the United States and equal to Japan's. In the mid-'70s, the size of the Soviet economy in relation to the United States was thought to have passed into the 60 percent range.

Soon the whole of the Eastern bloc was booming, even as the economies of the European Community weakened. At mid-decade incomes were shown as almost equal. At $10,440 per capita, East German income was ahead of the West German $10,220. At this point estimates for the EC began to turn upward, and the CIA did detect trouble in the U.S.S.R. But at this point, also, America was broke — a debtor nation.

Based largely on the CIA estimates of the mid-'70s, President Jimmy Carter began a huge defense buildup, which continued under President Ronald Reagan until 1985, when the defense budget turned down because we were out of money. It has, in real terms, declined every year since. But we are still out of money.

It is hard to say what happened. (The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will hold hearings.) There could well have been, and understandably, a political bias against underestimating; this "series" began, after all, with Stalin still in the Kremlin. There may have been cultural biases. What American could imagine that 40 percent of the crops would rot in the distribution system? Friedrich von Hayek had told us about places without prices, but who had ever been in such a place?

And then there were the Soviets themselves. When in 1961 Nikita Khrushchev told the world that they would outstrip U.S. production by 1970, he was surely not lying. That surely was what the Central Statistical Administration had told him.

And so on.

There were skeptics. I can recall in 1962 Walt W. Rostow, then head of policy planning at the Department of State, remarking that he was not one of those "6 percent forever types." (The CIA had estimated Soviet growth for the period from 1956 to 1960 at 5.9 percent, U.S. growth at 2.3 percent. At 5.9 percent, the Soviet economy would double in size in just over 12 years. These were the "facts" that President John Kennedy's planners had to interpret.) Yet there were, and are, few Rostows.

Jack P. Ruina, Mr. Kennedy's head of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, returned from Moscow describing his Russian hotel and asking what midsummer madness made us think that behind the 15th century facade there was a surging 21st century technology. But there were few Ruinas also.

In any event, most everyone now seems to agree with the Swedish economist Anders Aslund that the Soviet Union should be thought "a reasonably well-developed Third World country." If the CIA estimates had been correct, he continues in "The Impoverished Superpower," "the Soviet economy would be a maturing industrialized economy, as was stated in the American debate not long ago." We were, well, wrong.

There is no reason to think we overestimated the size of the Soviet military. You can count tanks, and mostly they don't spoil. But we had no idea that the Soviet defense burden was unsustainable. Robert B. Hawkins Jr., no dove, writes: "Soviet national income, generally thought to be about half that of the United States, is, in fact, less than a third. That puts the Soviet military burden at as much as 25 percent of GNP, compared with the U.S. burden of around 7 percent. The implications are stunning."

Indeed.

Now then. What else are we getting wrong?

The Washington Post.

Quebec Is Serious, So Pay Attention

By Tom Wicker

LA BAIE, Quebec — Down where I come from in the Old Confederacy, the idea of secession is no longer so appealing. Despite scare headlines, it is not as popular in Quebec as it once was, either. But outsiders should not doubt that Quebec is about to achieve new political status — more power, more authority, more independence from the writ of the federal government.

"Something went 'click' in the minds of Quebecers the night Meech Lake died," Wayne Grigsby wrote in The Montreal Gazette — "the click that sounds in the minds of people who decide it's no longer worth the struggle to save a rocky marriage." The point was emphasized by an estimated 200,000 Quebecers parading and cheering beneath the province's fleur-de-lis flag in Montreal on St. Jean-Baptiste Day, after the death of the Meech Lake Accord.

Long pushed by Brian Mulroney, the prime minister in Ottawa, the accord would have legitimated Quebec's "distinct society" with its French language and 6.5 million people (out of Canada's 26.5 million). Last month Manitoba and Newfoundland failed to ratify Meech Lake, killing the accord and leaving Quebec outside the Canadian "family" but in an upbeat mood.

Something certainly had gone "click," for example, in the minds of the large and vigorous Minier family, of which some two dozen members held a Sunday reunion at their fishing camp on Lac Brêbeuf near here. Their all but unanimous view, conveyed to American visitors in accented but serviceable English, was that "Canada has rejected Quebec," not the other way around.

The Miniers and other Quebecers — this was admittedly an unscientific sampling — seemed almost relieved. Quebec and Ottawa have been circling one another warily, in search of a new relationship, for many years. Even "Anglophones" — Quebecers whose first language is English — seem to feel that the failure of Meech Lake now forces the issue to conclusion.

Not many advocate outright independence, although Quebec might well have sufficient economic strength and cultural identity to make it work. Most seem to expect greater autonomy with strong links to the Ottawa government.

A common currency is generally accepted, for example. But Marcel Martel of the weekly Réveil Jonquière points out that the governors of the Bank of Canada in Toronto set interest rates and the value of the Canadian dollar for national purposes that do not always coincide with Quebec's, or with those of the Saguenay-Lac St. Jean region where his newspaper is published. "More power" for Quebec in monetary policy is essential, he says.

Gaëtan St. Hilaire, an insurance broker in Jonquière, suggested that when the new arrangement was worked out it would authorize Quebec to ratify or veto any arrangement Ottawa may make that would affect the province. Nor will any other province then be able to say yea or nay to Quebec, as Newfoundland and Manitoba did in failing to ratify Meech Lake.

Mr. St. Hilaire said Quebecers were more determined to gain greater autonomy now than in 1980, when the Saguenay-Lac St. Jean area voted heavily for "sovereignty." He says there was considerable mistrust then of a Parti Québécois provincial government that favored secession. Now the Liberal government of Premier Robert Bourassa — which supported Meech Lake — inspires greater confidence with its promises to maintain economic stability.

Mr. Bourassa plans a nonpartisan commission to develop proposals for a new provincial status; a referendum may follow. One provision almost certain to be included is greater control for Quebec over immigration, with an eye to maintaining its "distinct" French identity — although Mr. Bourassa told Time magazine that Anglophones had a "fundamental" and "irreplaceable" role in the province's future.

One reason Quebec is likely to achieve new autonomy is that the other provinces seem not so much opposed to it as eager for the same autonomy; that may be the real reason Meech Lake failed. If so, what kind of Canada will the United States eventually confront on its northern border? A loose confederation? A common market?

For the best available answer, keep your eyes on Quebec.

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Stanley Is Wed

LONDON — Mr. Henry Morton Stanley and Miss Dorothy Tennant were married in Westminster Abbey today [July 12]. Not often has Westminster Abbey been more densely thronged. Many glances lingered over a magnificent floral tribute — sent by Mr. Stanley — marking the grave of David Livingstone. Mr. Stanley looked very worn and weak, and walked with a cane. The bride looked stately in a white silk dress, such as was worn in the days of the Tudors. Her train was born by two pages of honor, who wore white cavalier costumes. Unlike the cavaliers of the time of the Stuarts, however, they wore boots of African hide.

1915: America's Disgust

LONDON — America is profoundly disgusted with the latest German reply in regard to submarine warfare. According to the "Daily Express," Germany's insolent and typically Prussian answer to America's protest against the Lusitania murders probably will not lead to a crisis between the two countries. The opinion is prevalent in Washington that Germany must commit some overt act before America resorts to extreme measures. It will require further slaughter of Americans at sea before the United States clears for action. Some see a German surrender beneath the surface, given Germany's statement that it did not expect the Lusitania to sink so quickly.

1940: Pétain's Cabinet

VICHY, France (by telephone to Berne) — Marshal Philippe Pétain, using the kingly "we," named tonight [July 12] a Cabinet to help him rule authoritarian France, and chose Pierre Laval, a Rightist and longtime apostle of friendship with the dictators, as his right-hand man and ultimate successor. Laval, as Vice-Premier, heads the list. The new Cabinet meets tomorrow.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

OPINION

Out of the Gulag, He Wants No Help for His Ex-Jailers

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Two years ago almost to the day, this man sat in a Soviet political camp, in punishment solitary, starving. He would not eat the thin gruel or the gray lump of bread that was his breakfast ration.

He would eat nothing. If protest by starvation was the only weapon left to *him, that was the weapon he* would use.

Most of his 16 years in the gulag were spent in solitary. This man never stopped fighting the evil empire, in prison, out of prison, back in prison.

Now what pleasure to write this sentence: Here is Mart Niklus asking what

ON MY MIND

is in this little jar on the table, opening it and spreading strawberry jam on a croissant, right here in New York City, at breakfast at the Regency.

Once I was allowed to visit political *prisoners in the cold camp* where Mr. Niklus was held the last years. Prison Camp 35 near the city of Perm in the Ural Mountains. He had been freed five months before and we never met.

But his story is known well to those foreigners whose lives or minds have been touched by one of the great sagas of this century: the unremitting struggle against Communist despotism by the rebels of the Soviet Union and its colonies.

And it is known to all the citizens of the Baltic nations, who yearn for the independence taken from them by the Germans and Russians before, during and after World War II.

At breakfast, Mr. Niklus wore a blazer with an embroidered E — for Estonia. He was first sentenced for sending abroad pictures of living conditions in Estonia, eight years in prison.

Released, he continued fighting and was sentenced for telling the truth about the German-Soviet pact that led to the death of the Baltic nations.

The second sentence was 10 years plus five years in exile, probably Siberia. He had served eight years when he was released in July 1988. He was 34 years old then. He had spent more than half his life in Soviet prisons.

Mr. Niklus managed to smuggle some state property out of Perm 35, a striped convict uniform. He was forced to wear it in Perm 35 because he was a "recidivist." He chose to wear it later, the day he took his seat in the newly elected congress of the Estonian Independent Popular Front.

He believes Baltic independence is based on existing international law, the real "crime" for which he was imprisoned. That was U.S. policy for 40 years until the Bush administration shuffled it aside to help Mikhail Gorbachev try to keep the Soviet empire pasted together.

So the dream of Baltic freedom is delayed by big power politics. But Mr. Niklus spreads his jam calmly, convinced it is not dead. Like virtually all the newly *liberated prisoners, he continues to fight* in the belief that the Soviet internal empire is rapidly approaching extinction.

They have been saying that for some years. Now nobody laughs. The dissidents turned out to be better prophets and analysts than the Western experts, and certainly better than Mr. Gorbachev and his entourage, who now warn that unless they get Western help the end may be near.

Mr. Niklus is against help for the Soviet apparatus and sees communism as a system that cannot be reformed or rebuilt — just replaced. He believes Western businessmen have delayed the end of the *Soviet system for decades*, but system and investments will go down together.

Mr. Niklus says he is thankful that the Gorbachev era brought about his new freedom, thankful but not grateful — precisely what all released prisoners say. *He says gratitude is not owed by the* victims to the jailers, members or supporters of the Communist system that created the gulag.

He talks about foreigners who fought to keep the names and memories of the prisoners alive abroad, and about Soviet *citizens who risked their own lives and* liberty to do the same thing at home. The gratitude, he says, belongs to them, and without them he would not be having breakfast in New York. He would be at Perm, awaiting shipment to Siberia.

I get mail from Americans who are icy *about Baltic independence, bitterly re*calling anti-Semitism and collaboration with the Germans. Only a fool would be oblivious to them or the memories.

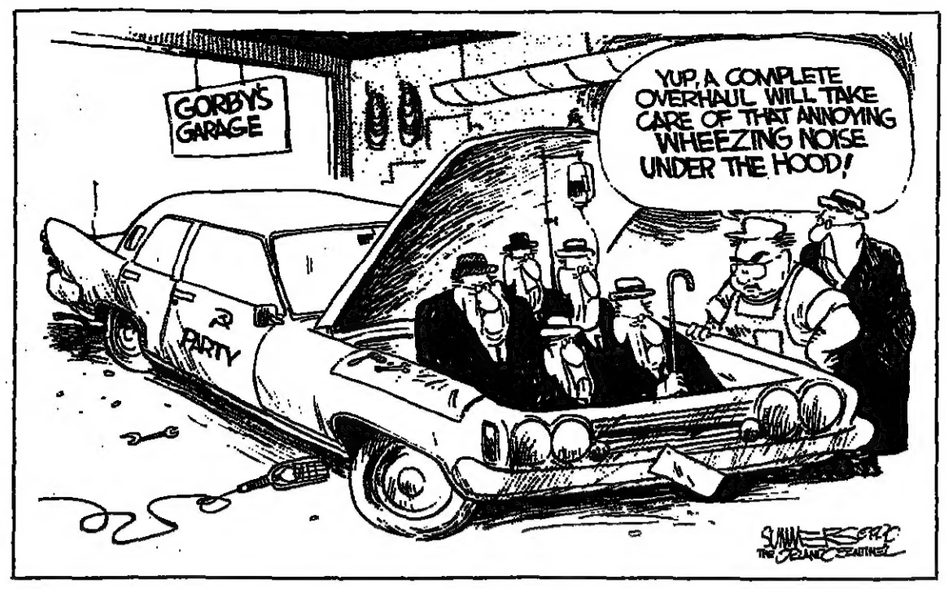
But the Soviet system imposed a common tyranny on all its people, Balts, Jews, Russians, Ukrainians, Armenians, *whatever*. The gulag was universal. To me, that fact gives meaning to the suffering of all imprisoned behind its cell doors, dignity to their national causes and hope that one day the prisoners will lead, not the jailers.

The New York Times.

Baltic Priorities

GEORGE Bush clearly calculates that the consolidation of democratic reform in the Soviet Union and the former satellite nations — or, at a minimum, its pace — depends on the survival of Mikhail Gorbachev; *and that the survival of* Mr. Gorbachev depends on having a reasonably free hand, short of brutality, to handle problems he defines as internal. Mr. Bush must know, finally, that every secession-minded Soviet republic has a vocal claque in the United States waiting to echo Lithuania's demand that its own nationalist passions be enthroned above all else. Give these lobbies what they want, and there will be no U.S. foreign policy worthy of the name.

— Edwin M. Yoder Jr.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Southern African Struggles

As one who has lived in southern Africa, I find it hard to understand the Bush administration's policies in that region.

During Nelson Mandela's visit to the *United States, President George Bush* told him that the African National Congress should abandon armed resistance against the South African government. Yet just a week earlier it was revealed that Mr. Bush was asking Congress to give an extra $10 to $15 million to the rebels in Angola. Their armed assaults against the government include the maiming and killing of thousands of innocent civilians with anti-personnel mines.

Has it not occurred to the U.S. administration that the impression thus given is that America encourages organized violence against black governments but not against white ones, in the same part of the same continent?

LEN CLARKE.
Uxbridge, England.

A Veteran Going Strong

The report "Spanish Press Is Booming, but Few Are Reading About It" *(July 3)* says that "today three newspapers that survived the Franco era — La Vanguardia, Ya and ABC — are back on their feet."

As editor in chief of ABC and chairman of its company, I would like to let your readers know that our company *has not just survived the Franco era.* ABC was founded in 1891 and is about to celebrate its centenary. It survived the reign of Alfonso XIII, the Second Republic, the Spanish Civil War and Franco's regime, and in the last 15 years has continued its activity under the reign of Juan Carlos I.

Certain European newspapers have had to continue their informative and cultural careers while undergoing the turbulent events of our century. The three Spanish papers mentioned are not exceptions. They have served their readers with honesty and dignity in the course of their extensive lives.

In the case of ABC, our audience is not decreasing. In the last seven years our daily sales have increased by 97,000 copies. Our total daily sale is now 285,000 copies. Our annual turnover surpasses $200 million. Our last annual balance was in the black by $10 million. These data do not exactly correspond to those of a newspaper "back on its feet."

GUILLERMO LUCA de TENA,
Editor in Chief of ABC.
Madrid.

Overkill in Panama

In response to "Panama: Overkill Plus a Weak Case" (Opinion, June 19) by Tom Wicker:

It took 24,000 American soldiers to catch one bad guy and bring him to justice — and he may even get off, to the great embarrassment of the United States. Just think of the loss of civilian lives, of houses destroyed. I think the Americans were overreacting. Hollywood could have done it better with the Dirty Dozen. Or someone could have asked the Israelis to do it.

B. A. SHANE.
Cham, Switzerland.

The United States invaded Panama to regain some control of the canal, divested during the days of Jimmy Carter. Manuel Antonio Noriega simply supplied the pretext.

R. A. BANKS.
Beijing.

In Defense of Lobbying

Regarding "Is This Representative?" (Letters, July 5):

The writer objects to paid lobbyists. Lobbying is an integral part of the U.S. legislative process, and it would be unwise to pretend that it does not exist. Lobbying, like all other institutions in democracy, has its positives and negatives. It would be tragic for anyone to ignore the importance of lobbying by suggesting it's all big money and big corporations. There are many citizen-type lobbying groups that play important roles in influencing and shaping the nature of legislation.

MERVYN M. DYMALLY,
Democratic Representative
from California.
Washington.

Paying for the Reagan Era

In response to "Bush on Tax Stand: Not Playing Politics" (June 30):

The pity is that if taxes had been raised back in 1980, some of the money could have been spent for education, health care, research and road construction. As it is, such worthwhile projects will have to be postponed until the billions of dollars spent for unused weapons or embezzled by scoundrels are paid off. That is the legacy of the Reagan years.

A. CORSINI.
Marseille.

Quaint Foreigners Talking Like Old-Fashioned Movies

By David M. Kennedy

LOS ANGELES — Several years ago I escorted a group of American college students to an interview with the speaker of the British House of Commons. The speaker's *schedule dictated* that the meeting take place in the ornate dressing room where he was being enrobed before taking his place on the dais that dominates the debating well between the tiered Commons benches. Arriving a bit late, we saw the back of a tall figure already mantled in a black gown. Attendants fluttered about, draping various accoutrements on his lanky frame.

As he turned to greet us, a flicker of

MEANWHILE

surprise ruffled his dignified composure. Then *he surveyed the assemblage of* young Americans wearing shorts, T-shirts, sandals and baseball caps, being ushered into the vestment chamber of the speaker of the mother of parliaments, and he proceeded to deliver a lecture.

The lecture was not about dress standards — although I have always suspected it was the students' attire that prompted it. It was about taking things for granted. More particularly, it was *about taking freedom for granted.*

"Men have died for your freedom," he said in his booming Welsh-accented baritone. The students looked as if they had just been slapped with a wet towel. Did real people talk like that? They had heard that sort of thing only in movies — mostly black and white movies, the boring kind. What odd and sentimental folk these Brits were!

Americans have had many occasions *in recent months to witness this* unsettling foreign tendency to speak with unabashed reverence about things like freedom and democracy.

President Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia and Prime Minister Tadeusz *Mazowiecki display easy familiarity with Thomas Jefferson; Soviet reformers and* Romanian rebels cite Abraham Lincoln; Nelson Mandela lays a wreath at the tomb of Martin Luther King Jr., and, in the most dramatic cultural expropriation of all, Chinese students in Tiananmen Square parade a replica of Lady Liberty.

Surely we Americans are proud that our national symbols, and the values for which they stand, are honored by other peoples. But many Americans also find the practice rather quaint, a kind of unsophisticated incantation by simple-minded foreigners who know American history only superficially and who have not yet acquired Americans' worldly attitudes of iconoclasm and, especially, hero-bashing.

Foreign visitors may gaze on the stat*uary in the Capitol and see the emblems* of elemental political forces and powerful cultural values; we see some enmarbled guys whose latter-day handlers managed to pull off a neat media stunt that got them turned into tourist attractions. Familiarity may not breed contempt, but it surely demystifies.

And yet Americans have recently poured adulation unrestrainedly over two *visitors from abroad: Mikhail Gorbachev* and Nelson Mandela. Mr. Gorbachev's visit to Stanford University in June elicited the kind of frenzied adoration once tendered only by mobs of pubescent women to rock megastars. Smaller but no less passionate crowds greeted Mr. Mandela wherever he appeared. No imaginable American political figure could command such displays of affection and enthusiasm. Indeed, public figures from Jesse Jackson to Governor George Deukmejian of California clamored to get in the same camera frame with Mr. Mandela and Mr. Gorbachev, just to bask in *their reflected glory.*

Again, Americans are justifiably enthused about Mr. Gorbachev's attempt to reshape Soviet society and Mr. Mandela's struggle to bring racial justice to South Africa. But why are we so passive and jaded about appeals to modernize our own rickety social infrastructure, or rutted streets and crowded schools? Why are we increasingly so cantankerous and confrontational about our own racial problems? Why so intent on demythologizing all our national heroes, so fiercely resistant to affording to any living American the claim to be able to inspire us?

Partly, one supposes, we cheer Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Mandela because we are emotionally invested exclusively in their success. It won't be for us to suffer the unemployment and inflation and uncertainty and, quite possibly, the violence that will attend their struggles to trans*form their countries. At home, Americans* sense the discomfort that change must entail — higher taxes; ragged, tiring argumentation; close, demanding interracial dialogue and concessions.

This much history Americans do know: However attractive democracy might be in the abstract, it has proved a messy and painful business in practice. And that is why we need periodically to retrim the vessel that is carrying us on our national journey. The sober idealism of Jefferson and Lincoln and King is ballast for the ship of state, both in stormy seas and in periods, like the present, of sullen calm. We need their visionary captaincy now as much as ever. Those struggling to launch democracies know this, and Americans who should be trying to stay the course should not forget it.

As that black-gowned Welshman said to my students, some things are worth dying for. We may not be called upon to do the actual dying, but if we don't *reckon democracy to be that kind of* value, democracy itself surely will.

The writer is a history professor at Stanford University. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

GENERAL NEWS

Sweden Will Extradite Soviet Hijacker

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Sweden said Thursday that it would honor a Soviet request for extradition of a *17-year-old who hijacked a flight to* Stockholm in June.

The authorities said that they hoped the action would help end a spate of hijackings of Soviet airliners.

"This is a signal to presumptive hijackers," said Lena Hjelm-Wallen, international development minister and acting prime minister, after the government approved the extradition. "We look very gravely on hijackings."

The hijacker, Dmitri Semyonov, forced a Soviet domestic flight with 121 people on board to divert to Sweden on June 9 by threatening the plane's crew with a fake hand grenade.

Swedish airline pilots and the police had urged quick approval of the Soviet request for extradition of Mr. Semyonov, saying a delay would encourage more hijackings.

Since the hijacking by Mr. Semyonov, five other *Soviet domestic* flights have been hijacked to Sweden, Finland, and Turkey, and a number of reported attempts have failed.

A Soviet airliner was hijacked and headed toward Helsinki on Thursday, but turned back before it entered Finnish airspace, aviation officials said in Helsinki.

Leningrad air traffic controllers told Finnish controllers that an Aeroflot jet had been seized on a flight from Leningrad to Murmansk. But 17 minutes later, the Soviet controllers said the plane had turned back to Leningrad.

The Swedish Supreme Court on Wednesday rejected Mr. Semyonov's plea that he be allowed to stay in Sweden because of his youth and weak physical condition.

"I am bitter and disappointed in the Swedish government," Mr. Semyonov *said in a radio interview.* "They caved in under international pressure. It seems like the Swedish government is afraid of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Semyonov threatened on Wednesday to commit suicide if forced to return. *Jail officials said* he had spent a quiet night under additional security after the threat.

He faces a maximum Soviet prison sentence of about 10 years for hijacking, said a Swedish Foreign Ministry spokesman, Lars Magnuson.

The hijacker is believed to be the first person ordered extradited *from Sweden to the Soviet Union* since the end of World War II, when some Baltic refugees were sent back. The Soviets sought their return on grounds that they were Nazi sympathizers.

Mr. Semyonov said he had taken *over the airliner after a family dis*pute.

Sweden is holding two other accused Soviet hijackers who said they want to avoid Soviet military, service. The Soviet Union has requested their extradition.

Mr. Magnuson said the decision to extradite Mr. Semyonov did not necessarily mean the government would rule the same way in the remaining cases.

It was unclear when Mr. Semyonov would actually leave Sweden.

The Finnish government is expected to decide next week on the extradition of one of two young *Soviet men who each hijacked a* plane to Finland.

(Reuters, AP)

Iraq Hangs A Swede as Israeli Spy

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Iraq has hanged a Swedish national convicted of spying for Israel, the Swedish foreign minister, Sten Andersson, *said Thursday.*

Sweden tried to win a reprieve for Jalil Mehdi Neamy, a naturalized Swede born in Iraq, and recalled its ambassador from Baghdad after learning Mr. Neamy had been hanged on Wednesday, Mr. Andersson said. The execution "must be forcibly condemned," he said.

The Foreign Ministry said Mr. *Neamy was arrested Aug. 9 while* on a visit to Iraq. A court in Baghdad sentenced him to death on April 30.

The Swedish ambassador in Iraq, Henrik Amneus, made an intensive diplomatic effort to avoid a death sentence and, later, to keep the sentence from being carried out, and Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson appealed to President *Saddam Hussein of Iraq to inter*vene, the Foreign Ministry said.

On March 15, Iraq hanged a London-based journalist, Farzad Bazoft, after he was found guilty of spying for Britain and Israel. Baghdad ignored appeals for clemency and dismissed a wave of international criticism.

Mr. Neamy, who became a naturalized Swedish citizen in 1985, was married to a Swedish woman.

Mr. Andersson said Iraq's refusal to listen to Swedish pleas for clemency had seriously harmed relations between the two governments.

The Swedish news agency TT said the Iraqi court found Mr. Neamy guilty of spying on Palestinian refugees in Iraq on behalf of the Israeli intelligence service Mossad.

Mr. Andersson said Sweden had provided Mr. Neamy with a lawyer and that the Swedish mission in Baghdad had observed the two-day court proceedings.

The minister said Mr. Neamy had admitted in the pretrial interrogation and during the trial that he had collaborated with the Mossad.

Blast at French Cars in Spain

Reuters

BILBAO, Spain — A bomb exploded at a French car dealership in this northern Basque city on Thursday, causing damage but no injuries, the police said. A second bomb at a French dealership in a nearby town was deactivated.

Liberia Rebels, at New Talks, Reject Proposals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone — Liberia's chief rebel negotiator began peace talks Thursday by rejecting proposals for a cease-fire or a peacekeeping force in the country, where a civil war has killed thousands of people.

Delegates of the rebels' National Patriotic Front of Liberia, expected since Friday, arrived Wednesday night aboard a captured fishing trawler. Guerrillas in the Liberian capital of Monrovia, meanwhile, prepared for a final push to overthrow President Samuel K. Doe.

Officials of the 16-nation Economic Community of West African States, who are mediating the talks, are seeking all parties' agreement to a cease-fire and to the establishment of an interim government, with ensuing elections.

They want to set up a United Nations-style force to prevent reprisals once Mr. Doe leaves, but the rebels have repeatedly rejected this proposal.

Thomas Woewiyu, spokesman for the front, said the rebels sought to overthrow Mr. Doe and to establish their own government.

"We are not here for a cease-fire," said Mr. Woewiyu, repeating the view of the rebel leader, Charles Taylor. "We are not here for an international peace force," he added, asserting that anyone who wanted "to do anything" should get Mr. Doe "out of the way."

"There's somebody in Monrovia holding hostages, and we have to get rid of him," he said, indicating that the rebels felt Mr. Doe was using the plight of the capital's civilian population to strengthen his negotiating hand.

Mr. Doe's delegation to the talks was led by Tambakai Dangaba, who has been waiting in Freetown for Mr. Woewiyu to return since the collapse of talks last month. Mr. Dangaba and his fellow delegates refused to talk to reporters.

Rebels have surrounded Monrovia, which has been without power or water for more than a week.

Some Liberians *think* the rebels are taking a tough stand but will be willing to compromise. The chief mediator, Abass Bundu of the economic group, has characterized their statements as a "negotiating position."

(Reuters, AP)

Party Panel Backs Rabin's Challenge to Peres

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The Labor Party's 150-member Leadership Bureau dealt a stinging blow to Shimon Peres on Thursday in his campaign to keep his position as party leader.

By 60 percent to 40 percent, the party's leaders sided with a challenger, Yitzhak Rabin, on every question about how the leadership debate would be resolved.

The final decisions will be made by the party's 1,400-member Central Committee, which meets on July 22. It does not always accept the Leadership Bureau's recommendations.

The vote Thursday was the first clear indication that many people in the Labor Party are serious about the effort to unseat Mr. Peres, who has not been an unequivocal winner in any national election since he took over party *leadership in 1977.*

The bureau was asked whether the leadership challenge should be settled immediately, as Mr. Rabin had wanted, or in a year, as Mr. Peres had preferred.

"In my opinion, if we delay this caprice to determine in a week the fate of the party from 1992 to 1996, then the party will calm down and do what it's supposed to do," Mr. Peres said before the vote.

But Mr. Rabin countered: "Any delay means continuing to deal with our own affairs instead of our struggle with the Likud."

The bureau agreed and said the decisions should be made right away.

The bureau's members were also asked whether the party should choose not only its leader but its candidate for prime minister, as Mr. Rabin had asked, or just the party leader, as Mr. Peres had proposed. The party's leaders sided with Mr. Rabin on this question, too, as well as another procedural question.

Now the Central Committee will be given the same questions, with the bureau's recommendations.

After the votes, Mordechai Gur, Mr. Rabin's "campaign" manager, said: "In light of today's decisions, I hope that the Central Committee will understand that change is not just theoretical, it is possible, and thus we can get on with being a serious opposition that will bring down the government and establish a government of our own."

The votes took place a day after the release of a major national survey, conducted by the respected Hanoch Smith Research Center, showing Mr. Rabin to be by far the nation's the most popular politician.

If Israelis were asked in an election to choose between Mr. Rabin and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, the survey showed, they would choose Mr. Rabin by 50 percent to 33 percent.

ASIAN TOPICS

Activists Urge Japan To Help Save Forests

Ecologists want Japan, the world's biggest importer of tropical wood, to help save the vanishing rain forests. But they say that so far the response from industry *and government has been half*hearted at best. "Five years ago the government said logging was not a problem," said Yoichi Kuroda, coordinator of the Japan Tropical Forest Action Network. "Now they admit there is a problem. That is the only change."

Part of the problem is the fact that public awareness of the plight of rain forests is only just beginning to develop, Reuters reports. Mr. Kuroda and a handful of activists staged a two-day protest vigil last month outside the offices of the huge Marubeni trading house, which is responsible for the biggest volume of *tropical timber imports into* Japan. Office workers cast at most a quick glance at the banner-waving crowd.

Activists say much of Japan's wood consumption is wasteful. Construction companies use high-quality tropical timber for scaffolding, throwing it out after only brief use, rather than substitute materials such as steel.

North Korea Warns Of Democratic Perils

The Rodong Shinmun, official newspaper of North Korea's ruling Korean Workers Party, warns against the democracy sweeping Eastern Europe.

"The imperialists are trying to turn the socialist countries back to capitalism by ideologically infiltrating them under the veil of *'liberalization' and benumbing* the revolutionary consciousness of the people, economically buying them over with 'aid,'" the paper said.

Rodong Shinmun asked, "Can the capitalists give the popular masses houses free of charge or grant them the benefit of free education and free medical treatment? And can they do away *with unemployment and poverty* which haunt and threaten the life of the working masses, and abolish the tax or provide them with stable jobs?"

Around Asia

The Papua New Guinea government plans to open peace talks July 26 with the Bougainville Revolutionary Army, which has been waging a secessionist war. A spokesman said the talks, postponed twice over disagreements on who should attend, would be held on the New Zea*land Navy's supply ship Endea*vour near the Bougainville Island port of Kieta. Government radio said the two negotiating teams would be housed separately on the New Zealand frigates Waikato and Wellington.

A Taiwan legislative committee has recommended ending the controversial practice of rewarding defecting Chinese military pilots with gold, which has turned 14 fliers into instant millionaires over the years. Mainland China dropped a similar standing offer two years ago in an effort to improve relations between the two governments.

Maneka Gandhi, India's high-profile minister of state for environment, is threatening to resign because one of her pet projects, setting up special courts to compensate victims of industrial pollution, has been shelved by her superior, press reports said Thursday. Mrs. Gandhi, 33, could not be reached for comment. Senior Environment Minister Nilamani Routray, 70, said only that the project had been "withheld for the time being." Newspapers said Mr. Routray believed the proposed environment courts were a "Western concept" that would inhibit economic development.

After 45 years as a guerrilla in the Malaysian jungle, Shigeyuki Hashimoto returned to Japan in *January when the guerrillas ended* their insurgency. Now 71, he lives with his younger brother, Noriyuki, in a small apartment in Chiba, near Tokyo. He said he spends his days visiting relatives of fallen comrades, walking, reading and watching television. The guerrillas had shortwave radio so he was fully aware of Japan's postwar development. Even so, he said that on his return, "I never saw so many people and cars in my life. It got me tired just looking at them."

Arthur Higbee

Toru Yamanaka/Agence France-Presse

HAVING A BLAST — A clerk demonstrating how to use a can of oxygen, for sale at a Tokyo department store. It is intended for use after sports, driving or stressful situations.

NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chge
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		M-N								
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		W-X-Y-Z								
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AMEX

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chge
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		W-X-Y-Z								
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Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a—dividend also extra(s).
b—annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c—liquidating dividend.
cld—called.
d—new yearly low.
e—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
f—dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
i—dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
j—dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n—new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd—next day delivery.
P/E—price-earnings ratio.
q—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s—stock split. Dividend begins with date of sp'lt.
Sls—sales.
t—dividends paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u—new yearly high.
v—trading halted.
vi—in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd—when distributed.
wi—when issued.
ww—with warrants.
x—ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xds—ex-distribution.
xw—without warrants.
y—ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld—yield.
z—sales in full.

International Herald Tribune

TRAVEL

❑ In a Turkish Bath
❑ The Airline Bump
❑ Third Man's Vienna

Brussels' Living Treasury of Art Nouveau Architecture

by Dale Harris

BRUSSELS is understandably proud of its splendid Gothic and Baroque showplaces: St. Michael's Cathedral, the guild houses in the Grand'Place, the Hôtel de Ville. Only recently, however, has the city come to realize that its days of architectural glory extended well beyond the 17th century. Not until the 1960s was there widespread acknowledgment that during the fin de siècle, young architects like Victor Horta, Paul Hankar and Henry van de Velde were among the most innovative and influential in Europe. Hardly more than a decade after the completion in 1883 of Brussels' vast Beaux-Arts Palace of Justice, Horta, Hankar and van de Velde had turned their backs on such historicist adventures in favor of an architecture that looked to the present.

The decisive step was taken by Horta in 1892 in his first major work, the town house commissioned by a prosperous academic called Emile Tassel. Two years before Samuel Bing opened his Paris shop, L'Art Nouveau, Horta embellished the building with decorations — furniture, door handles, light fixtures, wrought-iron grills, the door bell — which defied conventional taste, not only by their avoidance of historical references, but also their pronounced asymmetry and undulating lines. In the staircase of this astonishing house, a cast-iron column on the first landing sprouts fronds that reach impulsively up to the ceiling; its sinuous lines are echoed in the patterns that surge across the walls and mosaic floor.

With Tassel House, since restored, Victor Horta inaugurated a new architectural movement, known generally as Art Nouveau. Not every European city found it congenial, but in Brussels it caught on immediately. Visitors to the Belgian capital who like to wander the streets with an attentive eye will find scores of superb Art Nouveau facades to pore over — especially in the area between Chaussée de Louvain and Rue de la Loi in the center of Brussels; on the Avenue Louis Bertrand and neighboring streets between the Gare du Nord and the Parc Josephat, and in the suburbs of St. Gilles, Ixelles and Forest.

The details of these facades — windows, balconies, front door bells, letter boxes — tend to be imaginative to a point of whimsical. Some facades are extravagantly ornate, especially in their use of wrought iron. Many are sober. Others are grand. All are individual. The streetscapes in the districts of Brussels where Art Nouveau flourished are diverse and animated. But it's the decorative details of the facades that really repay close attention.

FOR many years, this great architectural heritage was ignored. What it took to wake up the people of Brussels to their Art Nouveau heritage was the destruction of a masterpiece. In 1964, Horta's Maison du Peuple was razed and replaced by a faceless new building. Built in 1899 as the headquarters of the Belgian Workers' Party, the Maison contained offices, meeting rooms, a 2,000-seat auditorium, a cafe and shops. At once beautiful and practical, it was also defiantly contemporary. In the facade, the use of iron and glass, then mainly associated with industrial buildings, celebrated modern technology. Inside, metal girders, stanchions, brackets and balustrades displayed the prime characteristics of Art Nouveau design: ingenious plantlike forms, arcs, parabolas, whiplash curves.

The loss of the Maison du Peuple shocked large numbers of Bruxellois into an awareness of the connection between the city's architecture and the quality of their daily life. A further impetus to action was the fire that swept away A L'Innovation, an important metal-and-glass-fronted department store built by Horta in 1901.

During the 1960s, the fear that 19th-century Brussels might vanish altogether was increased by the clearance of an entire district to make room for the headquarters of the European Economic Community. Watchdog groups were formed, and the government agency assigned to protect the country's monuments enlarged its area of concern to include architecture of the fin de siècle. In 1961, Horta's house on Rue Américaine, built between 1898 and 1901, was bought by the municipality. Eight years later, it became a museum.

Nothing epitomizes Art Nouveau more clearly than this remarkable structure, which from the street looks like two separate buildings, but was conceived as an ensemble, the left-hand side containing the architect's residence, and the right his office. The two quite distinctive facades, full of subtle, asymmetrical rhythms and some of Horta's most sophisticated ironwork, give little idea of the sheer joyousness of the interior — though there is a hint in the balcony at the top of the house, which is in the shape of a butterfly's wings.

As soon as one steps inside, one is led irresistibly aloft by the light streaming down the stairwell from a leaded glass dome at the top of the house. Horta used color to enhance the upward pull, the walls of the stairwell gradually changing from umber to gold. Like all the decorative details in the house, the banister and ironwork suggest flames, flowing water, bursting buds, leaves.

For all the significance of the Horta Museum, preservationists show no desire to turn the rest of Brussels into a monument. Clearly, their goal is to secure — and, where necessary, restore — the integrity of the city's distinguished buildings while keeping them in active use. Horta's pupil and tireless advocate, Jean Delhaye, spent nine years from the mid-1970s to the mid-1980s returning Tassel House at 6 Rue Paul-Emile Janson to its original condition.

In 1988, under Delhaye's supervision, the winter garden on the mezzanine floor of Horta's Van Eetvelde House at 2-6 Avenue Palmerston, dismantled when the building was converted into the headquarters of a business firm in 1950, was lovingly reconstructed. Delhaye reinstalled the elegant glass dome that originally enclosed the area, using the same stained glass panel he had packed away in 1950.

Though to succeeding generations, Art Nouveau looked effete — the style had virtually expired by the outbreak of World War I — it was in fact the expression of radical political views. Nearly all of Horta's early private commissions came from committed socialists. He landed the job for the Maison du Peuple, for example, through friends who were members of the Belgian Workers' Party.

One of Brussels' leading socialists, Louis Bertrand, used his position as burgomaster of the district of Schaerbeek to make Art Nouveau the official style of his community. Especially in the less affluent districts of Brussels, there are unmistakable signs of the connection between progressive architecture and progressive politics in the many surviving Art Nouveau public schools, urban swimming pools and low-cost houses. To stroll through the working-class district of Les Marolles, one of Brussels' most colorful areas, is to be continually reminded of the favor in which Art Nouveau was originally held. Though run down, the houses on a street like Rue Haute still show signs of their original elegance — a stained-glass window, an ornately carved door.

But Art Nouveau was as much the expression of individualism as of group attitudes. Let upper-class conservatives build in Gothic Revival, in Flemish Renaissance or in Louis XVI, freethinkers and socialists of means would commission houses in the only truly contemporary style, houses that expressed not so much their political orientation as their general independence of mind.

The most innovative feature of the Art Nouveau house was the facade, the design of which announced the owner's modernism to the world. For a decade, the facade came to be the distinguishing feature of domestic building in Brussels. Certainly, no style in modern times has allowed so many opportunities for the vagaries of individual taste. Horta, who said that a house should reflect its occupant's character as well as his practical needs, virtually never repeated himself.

WHIMSY and caprice are never absent from even the most austere Art Nouveau buildings. But Brussels is no Barcelona, where at the same time Gaudi was giving substance to his wildly imaginative dreams of an organic architecture. In the sober light of the Belgian capital, excess is usually kept under control. But, as anyone who has walked around the city with an alert eye will know, fantasy surfaces time after time — in wrought-iron balconies, transom lights, oriel windows, drain pipes, in the owls that turn up over a front door on Avenue Brugmann.

Few of Brussels' Art Nouveau interiors are visitable, especially since changing tastes have led to the remodeling of so many stores, hotels and commercial buildings. However, tours are often organized to visit some of Horta's major achievements, and there remain a few easily accessible interiors that survive in something like their original splendor — a restaurant, De Ultieme Hallucinatie, by Paul Hankar at 316 Rue Royale, that is full of exuberant Art Nouveau flourishes and the lobby of the modest hotel at 66 Rue de L'Hôtel des Monnaies, originally built by Horta as a private house, with a sinuous cast-iron staircase on the balcony and mosaic floor.

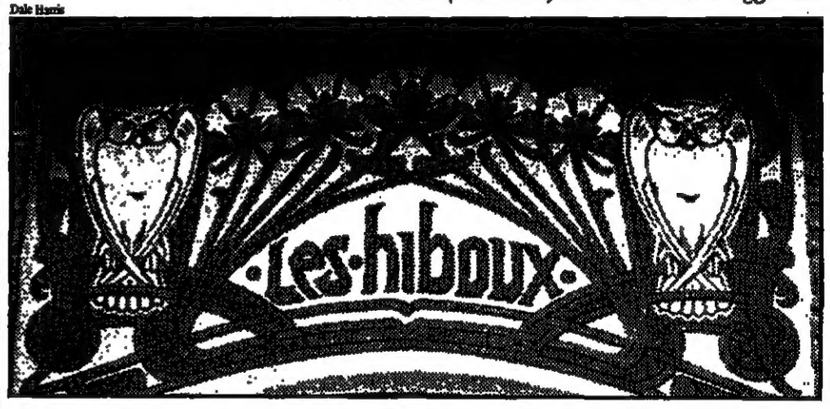
Still, in a sense, this is all as it should be. Art Nouveau architecture is part of the city's daily life. There is no other way to savor it fully than by strolling through Brussels — and, of course, no better way of seeing the rest of the city, either. ■

Dale Harris, professor of literature at Sarah Lawrence and professor of art history at Cooper Union, wrote this for The New York Times.

Windows in De Ultieme Hallucinatie; building on Boulevard Clovis.

Jim Jim for The New York Times (2)

Dale Harris



Les Hiboux (The Owls) on the Avenue Bruggmann.

Oak Park Tolls for Hemingway

Ernest Hemingway grew up in Oak Park, Illinois, but didn't think much of it (he reportedly called it a community of broad lawns and narrow minds). However Oak Park is now re-evaluating its famous son.

Page 8.

"Visite à Cézanne," a 1906 painting by Maurice Denis of the artist at his easel.

At Last, Aix Fetes Cézanne

by Sara Wright

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France — The ill wind — a mistral clocked at more than 140 kilometers (86 miles) an hour — fanning last summer's brutal fire that devastated thousands of acres on Montagne Sainte-Victoire turns out to have blown some good: The city of Aix-en-Provence is at last holding its first important exhibition of the pictures that Paul Cézanne painted of the mountain, and local and regional authorities are mounting a long-term reforestation project to help prevent fires on such a scale.

The proceeds from the Cézanne show will go toward the herculean task of cleaning out burned trees — mostly pines that explode and then die — and replanting less volatile species such as oak, the indigenous tree of Provence, thinned out by shipbuilding from Roman times to the end of the 18th century.

The fire has changed the way an entire generation will see Sainte-Victoire, one of France's best-known sights. The once cool, green flanks are now a mass of scree, the remaining trees are bare, and charred rock has replaced the wild thyme and the sage. These will grow back — in fact, the heavy spring rains have already brought grass to some places — but it will take time (20 years for the oaks), money, and hard work.

The mountain appeals to a wide spectrum of interests. Lovers of art know it because of Cézanne, who was born in Aix in 1839 and died here in 1906. Geologists study the Tertiary period "accident," when the limestone mass folded over on itself. Paleontologists have found dinosaur eggs at its base. Alpinists recognize it as a challenge that has claimed many lives. The devout have a long history of pilgrimages to the shrines of Sainte Victoire and Saint Ser. City dwellers relish picnics on its slopes.

The exhibition "Sainte-Victoire-Cézanne," which runs until Sept. 2 at Aix-en-Provence's small Musée Granet, will be a sort of vindication of the painter, who by rights should always have been a local hero and curiously was not, and a triumph for Denis Coutagne, the Granet's young curator, who knew that a show of such importance takes years to put together, not the nine months he had.

Coutagne was driving home from northern Provence on Aug. 28, 1989, having just completed a new critical study "Cézanne," when he saw the mountain in flames. Serge Guillaume, an IBM-France regional director, inspired by a recent van Gogh show in Arles, had been musing on the possibility of his company's sponsoring a Cézanne show in Aix. The fire galvanized them into action.

Through a combination of persuasion and horse trade — Coutagne is sending Cleveland one of his treasures: Jean-August-Dominique Ingres's portrait of the 19th-century landscape painter François-Marius Granet — a major show has been assembled in record time. There are 34 Cézannes, of which 20 are oils. It is a rare chance to see so many works of the painter on the theme that is inextricably identified with his genius.

The show begins with an anonymous painting of "La Chartreuse de Sainte Marthe" (1648), the first known representation of Sainte-Victoire, which is seen as a sharp angle in the background. "Ecole des Soeurs" (1826) by Granet, who had an important influence on Cézanne, shows nuns at work in

Continued on page 9

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Bastille Day Extravaganza

■ Jean-Michel Jarre, a composer and organizer of large-scale live and electronic son-et-lumière events, is to mount an extravaganza in the Paris area for the Bastille Day holiday on July 14. Jarre, whose recent exploits include a show in London's new Docklands area, plans to light up the vast La Defense business district to the west of the capital with a show entitled "A City in Concert." Crews have been erecting scaffolding to hold a vast stage while climbers have been scaling La Defense's office buildings to put up giant projection screens. Jarre will use satellite links to transmit sound to speakers over a large area of Paris and the western suburbs. Participants include a 110-voice chorus and a 50-member calypso group from Trinidad, the Amoco Renegades.

Dr. Johnson's House Reopens

■ The London residence of Dr. Samuel Johnson at 17 Gough Square (off Fleet Street) is open again after a renovation of more than two months. There have been only slight changes in the presentation of Johnson memorabilia — which includes first editions of the lexicographer's 1755 Dictionary of the English Language. Chiefly, said a spokesman, the rooms sport a fresh coat of paint and new carpeting: "Renovation — no more than the word implies."

Léger Works Get New Display

■ The complete holdings of the Fernand Léger Museum in Biot, on the French Côte d'Azur, are on view for the first time after completion of the museum's expansion in June. On view are 348 works done by Léger between 1905 and 1955. A new gallery is devoted to the artist's murals, and a mosaic designed but never assembled by the artist is near completion. (Musée National Fernand Léger, Chemin du Val-de-Rome, 06410 Biot.)

Easing the Long Waits at Narita

■ For travelers passing through Narita Airport, 40 miles from Tokyo, those notorious layovers may no longer mean aimless browsing through duty-free or hours with airport literature. The Japan Travel Bureau, a tour company, has designed a series of four land tours from Narita, starting in the morning and returning by late afternoon, for passengers with long waits for connecting flights. Some trips include an English-speaking guide; others provide only transportation and leave travelers on their own. Four routes are offered. Depending on itinerary, tours take from three to six hours. A tour called "Narita Village Life" takes in a bonsai garden, the Naritasan Temple, Boso-no-Mura, a craft museum, and the Narita Decorative Fish Hatchery. "Tokyo Highlight" is a six-hour trip to see the Imperial Palace Plaza and the Ginza and Marunouchi districts and get a panoramic view of the city. Travelers also may choose a full-day tour to Tokyo Disneyland.

Fare Cuts on Austrian-Czechoslovak Trains

■ To promote rail travel between Austria and Czechoslovakia, the state railways of the two neighboring countries have temporarily reduced fares by 30 to 40 percent for certain trains linking Vienna with Czechoslovak cities. For example, the round-trip fare between Vienna and Prague in second class is $38.50 (based on 11.7 Austrian schillings to $1) for the 1:29 P.M. train from Vienna's Franz Josef Station reaching Prague at 7:36 P.M. The return leaves Prague at 6:13 A.M. and arrives in Vienna at 12:37 P.M.

Courtauld Galleries in New Home

■ The Courtauld Institute Galleries in London have opened in their new home in the newly restored Somerset House in the Strand. The new quarters enable the Courtauld's art collection and the Courtauld Institute, Britain's leading center for the study of the history of art, to be housed together. The collection includes such Impressionist masterpieces as Manet's "Bar at the Folies-Bergère," van Gogh's "Self-Portrait With Bandaged Ear," Cézanne's "Card-Players" and works by Renoir, Monet, Degas, Pissarro, Sisley, Boudin and Gauguin. Also on display are works by Rubens, Van Dyck, Goya, Botticelli, Tiepolo and Rembrandt.

TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

The Airline Bump: Everybody's Doing It

by Roger Collis

THE moment that every seasoned traveler dreads. You've checked in, the plane is on time for once, and you're waiting to board when an airline clerk approaches. "I'm terribly sorry, sir, the flight is overbooked. And as you're the last blah blah . . . Of course, we'll do our very best blah blah . . ." The law of averages has finally caught up with you. You've been bumped. Get me a phone. Good-bye, budget meeting.

Bumping, or "involuntary boarding denial" in airline jargon, is what happens when you are refused a seat on a plane for which you have an "O.K," a confirmed reservation. It's a shady issue that airlines prefer to consign to the small print. And few people get excited about it, unless they have actually been bumped.

A lot of horror stories may seem apocryphal, but if it happens to you, it can seem the end of the world. So it's important to know what sort of recompense or "denied boarding compensation" you should expect, which may influence your choice of airline. American carriers, subject to Department of Transportation rules, are mostly good — less so abroad — while those in Africa and the Middle East are mostly bad about compensation. The Association of European Airlines has voluntary rules, which are more or less followed by its 21 members.

Some airlines, like British Airways, KLM and SAS, always ask for volunteers to accept cash payments; others bump with impunity. The EC Commission has come up with draft rules, to be put into effect later this year, that have raised criticism by airlines and consumer groups.

British Airways acknowledges bumping about 10,000 passengers, including volunteers, of the 25 million it carried last year. Overall, in the United States and Europe, the number of passengers bumped annually varies from five to 10 per 10,000. But numbers are hard to come by; it could be 15 or more for some carriers. This means that at Heathrow in London, the world's busiest international airport, an average of 50 to 80 passengers a day may be bumped by the 70 airlines operating there.

Bumping, or 'involuntary boarding denial' in airline jargon, is a shady issue that airlines prefer to consign to the small print.

The reason passengers are bumped is that airlines overbook flights by 15 to 30 percent. They contend they need to do this to compensate for no-shows, people who fail to turn up for a flight on which they are booked.

Sefik Yuksel, the general manager for commercial affairs at the Association of European Airlines in Brussels, said, "A study we did showed that in any specific year our 21 member airlines lost one million seats from fully booked flights as a result of no-shows, representing a loss in revenue of $200 million — around 1.5 percent of total passenger volume."

Ray Grainger, an official at British Airways in London, said, "If we didn't overbook, we'd go out with lots of empty seats. We get around 15 to 20 percent of no-shows, even more with certain business routes.

"Overbooking also means that we are able to offer more seats on each flight. Last year we reckon we accommodated 60,000 passengers on flights they wanted to go out on. Of course, on occasion, we're going to get it wrong."

Airlines try to shift the blame for overbooking and bumping to the business traveler who makes multiple bookings or fails to cancel. But the blame lies as much with travel agents and airlines themselves.

Agents may forget to cancel bookings or check whether there's space on a flight before issuing a confirmed ticket. Airlines often fail to cancel a reservation when a passenger has left earlier and often do not notify other carriers when delays occur in connecting flights.

"The cases we know where very large numbers of people are bumped knocks the no-show story on its head," said Tony Lucking, a veteran traveler and a consultant to the Air Transport Users Committee, a London-based consumer body set up by the Civil Aviation Authority.

"The prime cause of bumping is airlines keeling over from commercial pressures: giving priority to high-yield, long-haul connecting passengers and making space for groups."

He said he had once been bumped at Stavanger, Norway, to make room for a tour group connecting at Heathrow for Madrid.

"Another time," he said, "I was part of a group of 18 stranded at Nairobi by a Kenya Airways breakdown. BA bumped full-fare passengers at Johannesburg as well as Nairobi to make room for us, showing the buying power of tour operators."

The compensation procedure in the United States tends to be more enlightened than elsewhere. The Department of Transportation requires airlines to ask first for volunteers to give up their seats in return for cash or travel vouchers. This is conducted as a kind of auction at the gate. Usually, there are enough volunteers.

If not, airlines must pay compensation of $200 if they can get "bumpees" to their destinations in less than two hours on domestic flights and four hours on international flights. If the delay is longer, they are entitled to compensation of twice the value of the flight coupon, up to a maximum of $400, along with overnight expenses.

In Europe, the airline association has a voluntary plan whereby airlines pay a maximum compensation of $150 for a delay of at least four hours within Europe and six hours for a long haul. Some airlines do not even apply these minimal standards and, worst of all, bump passengers on an arbitrary basis.

The only European airlines to offer compensation U.S.-style are BA and KLM. Both try to get volunteers and offer inducements in cash and vouchers. SAS has now followed with more generous compensation: $200 in cash or $300 in vouchers for delays of more than four hours within Europe and up to $400 cash and $500 in vouchers for delays on long-haul flights.

"First we upgrade people to another class, and then whenever possible start to call for volunteers," Grainger of British Airways said.

BA does what it calls "queue combing." People are asked at check-in whether they would be prepared to give up their seats should the flight be overbooked.

"Staff are trained to sell the idea," Grainger said. "There's a hell of a difference between offloading voluntarily and involuntarily.

"Payments vary according to routes and the amount of delay. But to give you a flavor, if you are delayed less than four hours on your flight to Nice, we'd give you £60 [$110] or a £90 voucher; four to 12 hours, you'd get £100 cash or a £150 voucher; over 12 hours, £150 cash or a £225 voucher plus overnight expenses and all the messages you want to send."

THE draft rules by the European Community's executive body are something of a bumpee's charter.

Asking for volunteers would be mandatory. Passengers would be entitled to at least 25 percent of the value of the lowest fully flexible ticket for delays of 30 minutes to two hours within the Community and four hours elsewhere. This rises to 50 percent for longer delays and to 100 percent if a passenger loses his "right for a flight to his final destination."

One snag for the full-fare business passenger is that the EC draft provides boarding priority for those holding tickets that are not fully flexible. This has raised some hackles.

"As usual, it's all falling on full-fare economy passengers who have paid for flexibility," Lucking said.

"As it stands, business travelers will be the ones left out," Yuksel said.

To avoid bumping, check in early and whenever possible get your boarding card in advance for a return or onward flight. It is always a good idea to reconfirm. And make sure your reservation is actually registered by asking for the computer code. After that, it's down to your management style at the gate.

On the other hand, if the proposed EC rules are adopted, you may want to become a professional bumpee. Airlines may find it harder to cope with those passengers who are disappointed at getting a seat. ■

Hemingway's birthplace in Oak Park; Ernest at 16.

Come Home Papa, All Is Forgiven

by James Krohe Jr.

THE story is told in Oak Park, Illinois, about how in 1899 a proud Dr. Clarence Hemingway blew upon his cornet from the front porch of his family's house to herald the arrival of the newborn Ernest Miller Hemingway. The incident stuck in people's minds because three-quarters of a century would pass before anybody else in Oak Park would make any noise about Ernest Hemingway having been in it.

The future Nobel laureate was not just born and raised in the western Chicago suburb. Biographers may disagree about whether Oak Park made Hemingway a man but it certainly helped make him a writer; the Oak Park High School English department administered doses of Rudyard Kipling as if he were castor oil, to build the blood. That alone makes the town an essential stop on any Hemingway hajj.

Since 1980, the traffic in biographers alone through Oak Park has supported a modest bed-and-breakfast industry. The general traveler, alas, finds no signs on the expressways hinting that the man who wrote "The Sun Also Rises" had been born only a left turn away. The guidebooks scarcely mention him; perhaps he, almost alone among Oak Parkers and their neighbors, did not live in a house designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. Wright, of course, is the hero of a guided tour. But there is no regularly scheduled tour of the haunts of Ernest Hemingway's youth.

Hemingway's Oak Park was a bastion of progressive Christianity, a veritable den of achievers, built as a haven from Chicago by well-to-do WASPs. Having no troubles of their own, Oak Parkers of that day devoted themselves to solving everyone else's. They were missionaries, social workers, cause-supporters, moralistic and a little smug; as Michael Reynolds put it in "The Young Hemingway," Oak Park at the turn of the century was an easy town to be bad in. Today a troubled world seems a lot closer to Oak Park than it once was, but otherwise Oak Park, a village of nearly 55,000 has not changed much.

OPINIONS about the writer in his hometown have remained edgy long after Hemingway's death in 1961. He is alleged to have made a remark about Oak Park being a place of broad lawns and narrow minds, but no one has been able to find out when he said it or to whom. His detractors reply that even if Hemingway did not invent the insult he would have claimed it. He made plain his opinion that the town had been too primly Victorian for a young man of his robust appetites. His opinion of both himself and the town was exaggerated, but it caused Oak Park to reciprocate in kind. When Hemingway won the Pulitizer Prize in 1953 for "The Old Man and the Sea," for example, the local newspaper gave the news two inches on the back page. The performance of a local barbershop singing group was judged to be worth four inches on the same page, but then harmony of all kinds was usually overpraised in old Oak Park.

As recently as the 1970s the town still could not bring itself to list Hemingway on its honor roll of notable high school graduates. And while it is true that the Oak Park Visitor Center now has two kiosks of captioned photographs that recount the tales of Hemingway's mother, Grace, and the Rifle Club and Walloon Lake, the exhibit has been placed inconspicuously behind a display of T-shirts, postcards and books about the town's rich array of Prairie Style houses. (Two dozen dot the area; Oak Parkers were conservatives about culture but radicals when it came to pretension.) Hemingway — whose books were kept off the open shelves of the public library until some thirty years ago — is still hidden behind a counter in Oak Park.

Most of Hemingway's disapproving contemporaries are now dead by now. Curiosity has replaced condemnation among most of their successors. Among some Oak Parkers, in fact, Hemingway is cause for pride, proof that even if you can't make art in the suburbs, you can at least make artists. Finding a way to make that point to a skeptical world was one of the main reasons that Ernest Hemingway Foundation of Oak Park organized itself in 1983 and set about founding a museum there devoted to Papa's life and works.

The general traveler, alas, finds no signs on the expressways hinting that the man who wrote 'The Sun Also Rises' had been born only a left turn away.

Ideally such a museum would be housed in one of the three Oak Park houses Ernest spent his time in during his 20-odd years there. They are big enough; like most of their neighbors in the posh part of town, the Hemingways lived on what today seems to be an institutional scale. Alas, all three houses are owned by people unwilling to sell just yet, which has left the fledgling foundation with the job of building a tourism industry with nothing for people to tour.

The foundation warns that if Oak Park does not take credit for the writer's formative years, some other place will. They note that Chicago — Chicago! — is marketing itself these days as a Renaissance city. Culture is expected to be a mainstay of its postindustrial economy, the experts say, which means that Hemingway and Nelson Algren and Carl Sandburg will have to keep turnstiles clicking until Saul Bellow gets to feeble to fend off the landmark bureaucrats.

The State of Illinois tourism office has been running full-page magazine advertisements in Europe and Japan touting Chicago as a "destination city," one of which uses Hemingway as a come-on. His photograph appears beneath a caption that reads, "Dedicated to everybody who thinks Chicagoans only write cheques." (The fine print explains that the only link between Chicago and Hemingway's writing was the hours the boy spent in the Field Museum's Hall of African mammals flexing his trigger finger.)

The real threat to the foundation's hopes comes not from the other side of town but from the other side of the continent. Hemingways' house on Whitehead Street in Key West, Florida, is today privately owned but it open to the public as a museum. People stand in line to get in, although whether they crowd in to see where "The Snows of Kilimanjaro" was written or merely for a chance to suffer their hangovers out of the hot sun would be hard to say.

Hemingway, in other words, was one more trend to which the Sun Belt beat the Midwest. Among the treasures that some day will be displayed in an Oak Park Hemingway Center is a stuffed loon that the young Hemingway shot in Michigan. Visitors to Key West, in contrast, may mull the significance of an entire wildebeest, shot by the author while on safari in 1933 and mounted by him as if to show one and all what a man can do once he leaves the Oak Parks of the world.

THE writer himself deserves some of the blame for Oak Park's low status among tourism's trendos. Hemingway did not transmogrify his hometown experiences into popular prose the way, say, Mark Twain did. The Hemingway Foundation is thus forced to borrow motifs from later, more lively periods of the writer's life to decorate its annual Hemingway Festivals, which are week-long programs of readings, lectures, films and public entertainments held each July to advance the notion that literature can be fun.

The economic development possibilities of such conferences were suggested by the survey of the crowd taken by foundation members; 300 people reported that they had come to Oak Park from eight different states.

English majors out for a good time hold no terrors for most Oak Parkers, since the town has some experience with highbrow tourists. Some 70,000 people a year wander through Oak Park and environs gawking at the two dozen or so buildings designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, whose restored home and studio stands only three blocks from the house where Hemingway grew up.

Visitors to Oak Park may be able to demand their choice of teas in their bed and breakfasts, but as host the town will decide what flavor of Hemingway will be served. Oak Park thus will have the last word in what Frederick Crews called "the anxious, resentful quarrel" that Hemingway carried on with his hometown his entire life. Hemingway Foundation officials, for example, make clear their distaste for what one describes as the "far-out psychographic stuff" being offered by prying scholars, and prefer to focus on church, school and the extended family. Something more precious than prosperity is at stake in Oak Park, and that is pride. Washing the Hemingway's dirty linen is public is one thing. Putting it on permanently on display is something else. ■

James Krobe Jr. is a contributing editor at Chicago Times magazine and a resident of Oak Park, Illinois. He wrote this for The New York Times.

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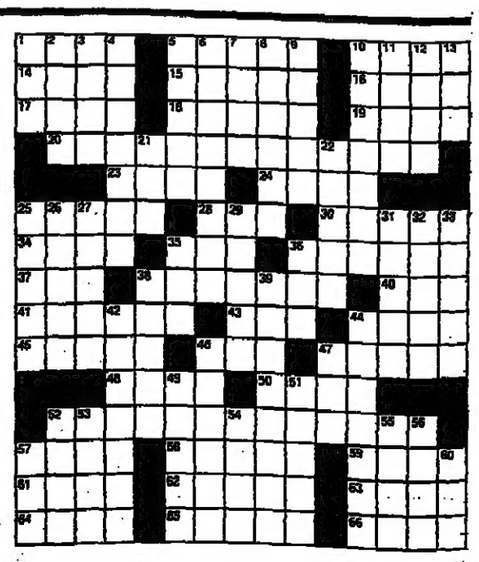

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TRAVEL

When in Istanbul, A Monthly Luxury

by Lawrence O'Toole

WHEN in Rome, they say, do as the Romans do. Finding myself in Istanbul, how could I not have a Turkish bath? I'd never had a real Turkish bath before, although I'd sweated bullets in steam baths in various health clubs all over New York. My associations included the usual: indolent odalisques, fawning eunuchs, carefree caliphs.

I hadn't even thought of a Turkish bath until I met my first Turk.

I met Selim while chatting with four nurses from Vancouver in a café behind the Blue Mosque, where he mentioned that he bathed once a month. Once a month, even for someone like myself who likes to rough it while traveling, seemed rather extreme. All the same, Selim was quite presentable to my olfactory sense and, apparently, to those of the four nurses.

Was a Turkish bath so good it lasted you for 30 days? Or such an ordeal that one returned only when it was absolutely necessary?

Selim gave me the goods on the best bathhouse in town. Tourists, he said, rarely frequented the bathhouses. Off I went and, arriving at the address through a warren of streets and alleys, traded the humidity of the Istanbul streets for the immediate coolness of a large room in which men were sitting around sipping tea and smoking hookahs. I clumsily pantomimed my needs, paid about $5, and was taken to a small cubicle. Each one, I later discovered, was outfitted with a small couch and stunning, although ancient, Turkish rugs.

Undressed and outside my door in a towel, I was greeted by a man who announced himself, through sign language, as my masseur, Ali. It struck me as odd that this man, whose wrinkled and sunburned face was that of a well-preserved 60-year-old, had the body of a young athlete. Parrots could have perched on both sides of his huge, curled mustache. Ali's stride, as he led me through several steamy recesses into an enormous circular room drenched in haze, seemed to have so few years in it. I felt like a grandfather next to him.

At the center of the steam room was a huge slab on which I was to lie until Ali returned. I soon began to sweat like I never had before. After 10 or 15 minutes I had achieved a relaxed, druggy state. I didn't care if I ever got up from that slab again.

Ali returned. What came next was an unexpected yanking of one of my arms, then the other. I was horrified. "Please," I said, "these are hard to come by," but he merely smiled and nodded his general approval of my existence. Then — yank — one leg, then another. My terror ceased, and there came a feeling of enormous well-being.

NOW he began to seriously massage me — arms, legs, shoulder, chest — and I began to sink into a state of mild bliss, but was brought back to rude reality when I felt his hands start to knead my stomach as if it were dough. Yet, as his expert hands went to work, my stomach muscles surrendered. By the time he was done with me I was deliriously content.

Then Ali motioned me to one of the several alcoves off the main steam room, and taking a rough, wet cloth, he proceeded to scrub me down hard. A little pain blended with pleasure. When finished, he showed me a rather large and disgusting ball, and laughed. It was my skin. Now I understood why Selim bathed only once a month: If he did it more often, there wouldn't be much left of him.

My bath ended with Ali's pelting little cups of water at me, then several big buckets full. He ushered me out of the main steam room and back to my cubicle, where he suggested I lie and relax. I had no problem with that. I could barely walk.

I had never felt such a lightness within myself. After what could have been a few minutes — or a couple of days — a knock came at the door. It was one of the attendants with a small glass of amber-colored Turkish tea. It was delicious. And I don't even like tea.

When I finally emerged into the heat of the Istanbul street I felt remarkably cool and fresh — for a remarkably long period of time. I considered that Ali was so eternally young because toxins didn't have a prayer of staying inside his body. ■

Lawrence O'Toole, who once looked on massage as a luxury and now sees it as a necessity, wrote this for The New York Times.

The Third Man's Vienna

by Michael Balter

VIENNA — The Baroque house at Schreyvogelgasse 8, just off the Ringstrasse, is in much better repair than it was 40 years ago. A new door has been fitted into the entry, and the building's once peeling facade is now painted a bright yellow. Yet the two sleepy cherubs above the portal remain, as does the stone wall across the road — the wall from which Joseph Cotten drunkenly challenged the hiding man to "come out, whoever you are!" The light from a facing window fell suddenly on the doorway, revealing the smirking face of Orson Welles, one of the most startling entrances ever made on film.

Carol Reed's 1949 film "The Third Man," set in occupied Vienna at the end of World War II, is an exquisite mélange of dark mood and atmospheric locale. Graham Greene's cynical screenplay about the ruthless black marketeer Harry Lime (Welles) — who faked his own death only to be foiled by his old school chum Holly Martins (Cotten) — found melancholy accompaniment in the pungent zither music of Anton Karas and the bombed-out, rubble-strewn landscape of Vienna.

"The Third Man" delivered such a stark portrait of Vienna's wrecked grandeur, froze it so completely in history, that seeing the film can change your experience of the city. At night, especially, the cobblestoned streets and squares take on a sinister cast and the imagination begins drifting back in time. This may explain why the film plays frequently here, even though it depicts an era the Viennese would probably rather forget.

According to Greene's account of the film's genesis, Alexander Korda asked him to write a screenplay about the four-power occupation of Vienna. Some years earlier, on the flap of an envelope, the novelist had jotted down a story line about a man named Harry who turns up alive a week after his funeral. From this scant beginning, he and Reed fashioned a multilayered fable about evil and innocence, love, loyalty, duty and betrayal. In Greene's pessimistic, profoundly Catholic view of the world, the unrepentant villainy of Harry Lime found its counterpart in the decay and corruption of the former imperial capital.

Reed once tried to explain the success of "The Third Man" by commenting that it was among the first British postwar films made chiefly on location. The director chose easily recognizable landmarks for most of the exterior scenes, although often the action began in one part of the city and quickly shifted to a distant location. The house on Schreyvogelgasse, for example, where Holly Martins spies the supposedly dead Harry Lime lurking in the doorway, is just around the corner from the Burgtheater. Yet the next moment, Lime, with Martins in pursuit, is seen halfway across the city's old center, running down a passageway next to the Baroque church on Am Hof square.

Michael Balter, above; British Film Institute

Entrance to the Palais Pallavicini, Harry Lime's "house"; Joseph Cotten in "The Third Man."

LATER, Martins returns to Am Hof — where Lime seems to have vanished into thin air — with Major Calloway (Trevor Howard) and Sergeant Paine (Bernard Lee) of the British military police. Today, the vast, empty, cobblestoned square seen in the film is marred by an underground parking lot, and the small fountain where an exhausted Martins splashed water on his face at the end of the futile pursuit was removed long ago.

Am Hof was also the setting for the apartment of Anna Schmidt (Alida Valli), the beautiful Czechoslovak refugee who was Harry Lime's mistress. Although some commentaries on "The Third Man" dismiss her as merely the "female interest," Anna's sorrow over the supposed death of her lover provides much of the film's emotional undercurrent. Even when she learns the worst about Lime, Anna refuses to help capture him.

Harry Lime's address in Vienna was Stiftgasse 15, but the real Stiftgasse is off Mariahilferstrasse, outside the inner city. The setting used for Lime's home was the Neoclassical Palais Pallavicini, facing Josefsplatz, near the Winter Riding School. This is probably the least changed of all the locales used in the film. The two pairs of stone caryatids on the sides of the doors remain, as does the statue of Emperor Joseph II in the square, to which Harry Lime's body was carried after he was supposedly run over by his own chauffeur.

A subtheme of the film, as The New Yorker magazine recently put it, is the "clash between English rectitude and American innocence." Holly Martins's naive attempts to "get to the bottom" of Lime's apparent demise are at first rebuffed by Major Calloway. "Death is at the bottom of everything," Calloway tells him. "Leave death to the professionals." But when Martins's bungling eventually reveals the truth about Lime's disappearance, Calloway is able to manipulate his idealism and convince him to betray his old friend.

A rendezvous with Lime is arranged at a café in the Hoher Markt, a rectangular square not far from Ruprechtskirche, which also appears in the film. As Calloway and Paine hide behind the towering Baroque fountain and Martins sits in the café nursing a cup of coffee, the camera gives a wide-angle view of the destruction the war had brought upon Vienna. When Lime appears at the top of a hill of rubble overlooking the square, the scene is a vivid portrait of a city at the lowest point in its history.

MOST of the climactic chase through the sewers was filmed beneath Karlsplatz, although some of the wider shots were staged at the Wien River in the Stadtpark. The octagonal grate leading to the sewers, through which Lime hoped to make his escape from Calloway, can still be seen in the small park across from the Museum Café, at Friedrichstrasse and Operngasse. And the dusty avenues of the Zentralfriedhof, the cemetery where the unhappy ending of "The Third Man" was shot, look pretty much the same today as 40 years ago, albeit a bit more trimmed up.

Probably the film's most memorable sequence takes place at the Riesenrad, the great wheel in the amusement park in the Prater. The Riesenrad had been nearly destroyed in 1945 by Allied bombs, but the following year it was restored, although with only half the original number of red cabins. The cinematographer, Robert Krasker, photographed it in bold silhouette against the gray sky; a yellowing photograph from the film has for years been displayed at the entrance to the ride. Here Martins and Lime meet, and Orson Welles, in one of his shortest but most persuasive film appearances — which features the famous "cuckoo clock" speech — almost walks away with the movie.

This scene is the bleak moral climax of "The Third Man," a statement of the helplessness of innocence in the face of evil. As the giant wheel lifts their cabin high above the city, Lime callously defends his crimes to the friend he has known for 20 years.

"And you used to believe in God," says Martins.

"Oh, I still do believe, old man," Lime replies. "In God and mercy and all that. But the dead are happier dead. They don't miss much here, poor devils.

"What do you believe in?" ■

Michael Balter is a free-lance journalist living in Paris.

Cézanne and Sainte-Victoire

Continued from page 7

a darkened room, and through an open door, the mountain glows in a pure Provençal light.

There is a room devoted to other artists who have painted Sainte-Victoire, from the Kandinsky-like canvases of André Masson, who had a house under the mountain, to a real Kandinsky. Pablo Picasso's "Le Buffet de Vauvenargues," painted in 1959, the year he bought the Château de Vauvenargues on the north side of the mountain, uses a heavy piece of Spanish furniture as a symbol of the totem — the mountain — he would not paint. There are also large canvases by living painters with the Montagne Sainte-Victoire in mind. For example, Bernard Buffet painting from his Château de l'Arc, and François Aubrun, who teaches at Paris's Ecole des Beaux-Arts and lives in a house painted by Cézanne.

The identification of Cézanne with "his" mountain may be why Picasso, not otherwise known for his reticence, hesitated to paint Sainte-Victoire. Coutagne points out that those two giants of 20th-century art are buried on either side of the mountain: Picasso at his château and Cézanne in the Aix cemetery, 10 kilometers apart as the sparks fly.

One can only speculate why Cézanne was so little appreciated in Aix, in his day a small city of 20,000 people but highly conscious of its aristocratic tradition as the former capital of Provence.

Cézanne's father was a hatmaker who became a banker and bought the beautiful old house, Jas de Bouffan, still standing on the outskirts of the city in its alley of plane trees. Young Paul was a gruff, noncommunicative sort. Very early on, he had a precise idea of his worth, an attitude that does not always please, and he wrote in 1874 to his mother, "I begin to feel that I am better than those around me . . . and you know the good opinion I have of myself is an entirely objective assessment."

Some of this was bluster; Cézanne shrank from telling his father, who supported him, of his liaison with his model, Marie-Hortense Fiquet. He kept it from his father for 15 years, until after their son was born and they were finally married in 1886 in Aix's city hall. When Cézanne's oldest friend, Emile Zola, another Aixois, wrote the novel "L'Oeuvre," about a frustrated artist, Cézanne broke with him forever.

THEN, too, Cézanne was a cerebral, not easily accessible painter. His early efforts portray dark, blocky figures, often reading or with their eyes otherwise disengaged from the spectator. The portraits seem detached. But Cézanne was not interested in painting character; he was painting forms.

There were no Cézannes at the Granet until 1984, when the Louvre donated eight small canvases. These can be seen as a short history of Cézanne's development. There is an early classical school work, a dark, thickly painted "Still Life" (1860); a landscape, "Caesar's Tower," much influenced by Granet; a small portrait of the long-suffering Hortense (1885), a study in forms and planes; "Apotheosis of Delacroix" (1894), and a limpid "Bathsheba," painted between 1885 and 1890. The lush curves of her body seem to echo the form of the mountain.

Coutagne emphasizes in the catalogue that while Cézanne was indeed revolutionary in his methods of observation and painting, he may also be seen as continuing the great tradition of classical French landscape painters like Nicolas Poussin, who worked in the first half of the 17th century. But while Poussin painted landscapes based on studies of perspective known since the Renaissance, Cézanne's perspectives were studies in the relativity of seeing. In "The Shock of the New," Robert Hughes says, "The eye and its objects inhabit the same plane, the same field, and they influence each other mutually and reciprocally."

Cézanne painting of Sainte-Victoire; from the Hermitage.

While Cézanne was not, to our knowledge, aware of the work of Alfred North Whitehead or Albert Einstein, he was struggling — and in all his writings he complains of the difficulty of what he was trying to do, what Hughes calls his "heroic doubt" — to paint the relativeness of what he saw.

When you walk through the Granet show, you will see real places such as the Château Noir, which still stands on Route du Tholonet, as well as well as the Bibemus quarry and the pine trees that can be seen around Aix. But Cézanne's intentions were not anecdotal. He was trying to paint how he saw as well as what he saw.

No theorizing need stand in the way of the sheer, breathtaking beauty of these pictures. From the pale, distant "Sainte-Victoire Seen From Gardanne" (1885), from the National Gallery in Washington, to the 1904 version from Cleveland's Museum of Art, details are gradually eliminated in favor of pure form realized by glorious color in an almost hypnotic progression that ends with the "Sainte-Victoire" (1904-1906) from the Kunstmuseum in Basel. It is the very essence of the mountain, glowing with an almost unbearable intensity of vibrant color.

The show is open every day from 11 A.M. to 7 P.M.

Other museums in Aix are showing Sainte-Victoire, Cézanne or fire-related exhibitions.

Pavillon de Vendôme, 34 rue Célony, is showing graphic works by Jean-Antoine Constantin and Granet. Open every day except Tuesday, from 10 A.M. to noon and 2 to 6 P.M.

Musée des Tapisseries, 28 Place des Martyrs-de-la-Résistance, is the home this summer to the oil paintings of Cézanne precursors: Joseph Vernet, August Truphème, Justinien Gant and other minor but very interesting painters of the mountain. Every day except Tuesday, 10 to noon and 2 to 5.

Atelier Paul Cézanne, 9 Avenue Paul-Cézanne, the studio where he painted in the last few years of his life, is a sort of shrine to the painter. There are, alas, no Cézanne paintings. Every day except Tuesday, 10 to noon and 2.30 to 6.

Musée de Vieil Aix, 17 Rue Gaston-de-Saporta, has a display of artifacts and documents relevant to pilgrimages on Sainte-Victoire. Every day except Monday, 10 to noon and 2.30 to 6.

Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, 6 Rue Espariat, displays a model of Sainte-Victoire and an exhibition on its ecology. Every day except Sunday morning, 10 to noon and 2 to 6.

Bibliothèque Méjanes, 8-10 Rue des Allumettes, a former match factory, has a small display of fire prevention techniques. Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, noon to 6; Saturdays, 10 to 6.

Oppidum Saint-Antonin, on the mountain beyond the village of St. Antonin, a Chinese artist, Huang Yongping, has done an installation titled "Sacrifice to Fire."

Brass plaques in the sidewalk in Aix trace various episodes in Cézanne's life. Maps and other documents can be obtained at the tourism office on Place du General-de-Gaulle at the foot of Cours Mirabeau.

Sara Wright is a free-lance journalist living in Aix-en-Provence.

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NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

52 Week High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Chge
		A								
37½	19	AAR	.48	2.1	14	175	23	22½	23	+ ⅛
9⅝	8	ACM n	1.01	11.7	–	177	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	–
11⅝	9¾	ACMIn	1.26	12.3	–	675	10⅝	10½	10½	– ⅛
9¾	7½	ACM M n	1.01	12.4	–	416	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	– ⅛
12⅝	10	ACMMun	–	–	–	208	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	–
11½	9¾	ACM Sc	1.26	12.4	–	673	10⅛	10	10	– ⅛
9⅝	8½	ACMSp	1.01	11.9	–	416	8½	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛
26⅝	14⅝	AL Lab	.16	.7	20	276	23	22½	22⅞	– ⅛
5⅛	2⅞	AM Intl	–	–	–	528	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	10½	AM In pf	2.00	14.3	–	61	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
107½	57½	AMR	–	–	12	4055	61⅝	60⅝	61⅝	– ⅛
4⅝	3	ARX	–	–	–	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	–
72⅝	41⅝	ASA	3.00a	6.6	–	1462	46⅝	44½	45⅝	+1
44	29⅝	AbbLab s	.84	1.9	21	7531	44	43	43⅝	– ⅛
15½	11½	AbtMul n	.50	–	–	27	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	7½	Acme	.32	3.8	10	32	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	AcmeE	.32	3.8	10	32	8½	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛
46½	28⅝	Acusn	–	–	–	1319u	47⅝	46	46½	+ ½
16½	13⅝	AdaEx	2.06e	12.7	–	73	16⅝	16½	16½	–
12⅝	10	AdobSy	–	–	–	78	11⅝	11½	11½	–
21⅝	23½	Adob pf	2.40	11.5	–	62	21	20⅞	20⅞	– ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	AMD	–	–	20	2524	9⅝	9½	9⅝	– ⅛
32⅝	28½	AMD pf	3.00	9.8	–	157	31⅛	30½	30½	– ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Advest	.16	4.1	49	77	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	– ⅛
62½	45⅝	AetnLf	2.76	5.2	9	2134	53⅝	52½	53½	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	AffilPb	.24	2.3	–	902	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
25	16⅝	Ahmans	.88	4.1	10	2925	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Aileen	–	–	–	70	2⅝	2½	2½	–
58½	40⅝	AirFrd	1.44	2.4	15	1941u	59⅝	58⅝	59⅝	+ ⅛
28	14	AirFrt s	–	–	17	922	25⅝	25½	25½	+ ⅛
25⅝	15⅞	Airpds	–	.30	21	190	19½	19⅝	19⅝	– ⅛
23⅝	16½	Airlease	2.53	13.6	9	18	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
10½	7⅝	AlaP def	.87	9.3	–	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	– ⅛
103½	94	AlaP pf	9.44	9.7	–	2	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	–
31	23	AlaP pr	2.50	9.3	–	200	27	26⅞	27	+1
30½	19⅝	AlskAir	.20	.9	11	229	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
22½	14½	Albmrln	.35	2.5	9	839	14⅝d	13⅝	14⅝	– ⅛
27⅝	20	Alberto s	.30	1	22	127	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	– ⅛
20⅞	15⅝	ACUcla s	.20	1.3	14	1428	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	24⅝	Albtsn s	.48	1.3	24	1428	36⅝	35½	36	– ⅛
25½	18⅝	Alcan	1.72	4.7	8	4462	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	28⅝	AlcStd	.92	2.5	14	242	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	– ⅛
31	21⅝	AlexAlx	1.80	4.3	18	1297	23½d	23	23	– ⅛
64½	37⅝	Alexdr	–	–	–	25	37⅝d	37⅝	37⅝	– ⅛
107⅝	81⅝	AllegCo	1.72t	2.0	9	28	84⅝	84	84⅝	– ⅛
1⅛	⅝	vAlgInt	–	–	–	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	–
1⅛	⅝	vAlgI pr	–	–	–	9	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	21⅝	AllLud s	–	–	9	67	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
42½	34⅝	AllpPw	3.16	8.3	10	902	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	– ⅛
9⅝	6	AllnNt	–	–	–	1432u	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	11½	Allen pf	1.71	8.3	–	3020	21½	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
25½	12⅝	Alrgn n	.36e	1.9	–	3175	18⅝	18	18⅛	– ⅛
17⅝	12½	AlpCon	1.65e	10.7	17	24	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	– ⅛
12⅝	9	AlliNEU n	–	–	–	319	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	–
25⅝	21⅝	Alish pf	2.97	12.5	–	120	23⅝	23	23	– ⅛
19⅝	4⅝	AllsPd	–	–	–	76	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	– ⅛
40⅝	31⅝	AllsSmt	1.80	5.0	10	1976	36⅝	35½	36⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	9⅝	AMIT	.78a	7.5	–	194	10⅝	10½	10⅝	–
10⅝	9⅝	AMIT2 n	.70a	7.6	–	213	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	–
10⅝	9⅝	AMIT3 n	.70	–	–	34	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	–
11⅝	10	AMIO	.840	7.9	–	181	10⅝	10½	10⅝	–
10½	9	AMIO2	.72	7.4	–	176	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	–
10⅝	9⅝	AMIO3 n	.48	5.0	–	200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	–
10⅝	9⅝	AMPI n	.690	7.3	–	200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	–
41⅝	30	ALTEL	1.38	3.9	14	4276	35⅝	32	33	+1 ⅛
79⅝	59⅝	Alcoa	1.60	2.4	7	7348	69	67⅝	68	+ ⅛
26⅝	11⅝	AmcnG	.96	4	24	143	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	– ⅛
23⅝	20⅝	Amax	.80	3.5	9	2772	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	– ⅛
16⅝	5⅝	AmBas	.10	–	8	1966	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
12	8⅝	Amcast	.48	4.9	15	17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	– ⅛
2⅝	⅝	vAmdur	–	–	–	20	⅝	⅝	⅝	–
71⅝	37⅝	AmHes	.40	1.3	13	5115	47⅝	46⅝	47⅝	+1
10⅝	9⅝	AmAdl n	.84	8.3	–	19	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	16⅝	ABarck s	.10	.5	56	2767	19⅝	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
81⅝	62	AmBrnd	3.72	4.0	15	3062	93⅝	92⅝	93⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	23⅝	ABrd pf	2.75	9.2	–	7	30⅝	30	30	–
16⅝	12⅝	ABrd pr	2.67	1.9	–	137	137	137	137	+4⅝
41⅝	31⅝	AbldM	.92	2.5	18	124	36½	36	36½	+ ⅛
22	19⅝	ABldM s	.88	2.5	–	2	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	– ⅛
21⅝	16⅝	ACasBd	2.08e	12.5	–	54	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	– ⅛
22⅝	18⅝	ACasCv	2.31e	11.8	–	3	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	ACapIn	.76	14.2	–	282	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	– ⅛
11½	9⅝	ACMR	.16	1.4	40	481	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
61½	47	ACyan	1.35	2.2	20	1340	61½	59⅝	60⅝	– ⅛
33⅝	28⅝	AEIPw	2.40	8.2	9	1710	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	–
39⅝	25⅝	AmExp	.92	3.8	10	17208	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	– ⅛
22½	13⅝	AFarm	.32	1.9	10	1202	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	– ⅛
50⅝	28⅝	AGnCo	3.20	6.8	12	2418	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	– ⅛
8⅝	7⅝	AmGvl	.840	11.4	–	185	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	8⅝	AGIP	1.06e	11.9	–	126	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	AGTI	.96	9.1	–	24	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	– ⅛
24⅝	19⅝	AHdPr	2.34	10.2	13	74	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	27⅝	AHome s	2.15	3.7	15	6455	57⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛
68⅝	54⅝	AmInch	3.14	6.3	14	1203	50⅝	49⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4	AlnKr	.48	8	11	8199	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
89½	67⅝	AlnHo wi	–	–	–	7	75½	75½	75½	+ ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	AGIP n	1.00a	11.8	–	107	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	– ⅛
34⅝	25⅝	APresd	.40	2.1	14	144	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	ARExt	2.00	18.4	–	76	11	10⅝	10⅝	– ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	AmRlt s	.30	20.0	–	21	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
17⅝	14	ASB	.88	–	–	31	2	1⅝	2	– ⅛
18⅝	14	ASB pf	.271	–	–	130	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	– ⅛
72⅝	51⅝	AmStor	1.17	1.6	15	934	68⅝	66⅝	68⅝	+ ⅛
47	35⅝	AT&T	1.32	3.5	15	24415	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	–
19⅝	15⅝	AmWtr	.80	4.9	11	28	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	– ⅛
15⅝	14	AMet pr	1.25	8.3	–	210	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	– ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	AmHoll	–	–	–	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	25⅝	Ameron	1.20	3.9	14	2	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	– ⅛
20	11⅝	vAmesB	.80	–	9	905	1	1⅝	1⅝	–
15⅝	11⅝	AmesDs	.84	6.8	13	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	– ⅛
11	8⅝	AmerSc	1.05	11.4	–	29	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
56⅝	45⅝	Amoco	2.04	3.6	17	12930	57	52⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛
55⅝	40	AMP	1.36	2.7	19	1607	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Amsco	.36	3.3	–	8	11	10⅝	10⅝	– ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Amtra	.32	2.6	–	488	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	22	AmSth	1.40	4.4	8	169	32⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Amocrn	–	–	–	573	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	–
30⅝	20⅝	AmWtr	.30	.9	26	6767	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Amdek	–	–	28	457	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	–
33⅝	23½	Angelic	.88	2.4	16	428	33⅝	33½	33½	–
44	34	Anheus	.88	2.0	12	1620u	44	43⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Anthem	–	–	–	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	– ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Anthny s	.40	4.0	8	13	11⅝	11	11⅝	– ⅛
43⅝	33⅝	Aon cd	1.47	3.9	11	357	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	Apache	.32	1.4	21	2604	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Apex n	.24	1.7	27	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	– ⅛
83⅝	76½	ApPw pf	7.40	9.4	–	130	78½	78½	78½	– ⅛
45⅝	30⅝	ApelSc	.76	1.7	9	536	42⅝	41⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
15	7⅝	ApolMg	–	–	–	309	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
27⅝	18	ArchDn	.16	.7	19	7759	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
14½	3⅝	ArcCh	2.50	4.3	10	787	59⅝	57⅝	59⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	ArcAtk	–	–	14	492	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
27⅝	16	ArkEx n	.36e	3	64	1172	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	21	Arkla	1.08	4.4	–	1677	24½	23⅝	24½	+ ⅛
51	43	Arkla pf	3.00	6.4	–	263	46⅝	45⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	7	Armco	–	–	–	992	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	–
24⅝	19⅝	Armco pf	2.10	9.3	–	13	22	22	22	–
46⅝	39⅝	Armc pf	4.50	11.3	–	2	40	40	40	–
55⅝	31⅝	ArmWl	1.16	3.3	8	3033	34	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	ArvMx	–	–	–	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	– ⅛
16½	8⅝	ArvEl pf	1.94	12.5	–	30	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	9	Arvin	–	–	–	376	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
23½	13½	Arvin	.48	4.7	30	272	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	– ⅛
24⅝	17⅝	AsCol	1.40	6.3	4	199	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	– ⅛
34½	13⅝	AsCool	.32	1.4	14	69	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	– ⅛
42	33⅝	AshOil	1.00	2.7	14	849	37	36½	37	– ⅛
22½	19⅝	AskPc	.84a	3.8	–	190	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	AspTch	1.75a	22.7	–	25	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	– ⅛
17⅝	11⅝	Athlon	1.00	6.8	–	193	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	– ⅛
32½	25⅝	AtlGas	1.36	4.3	12	176	31	30⅝	31	– ⅛
34⅝	24⅝	AtlEnrg	2.56	8.3	9	144	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
132⅝	94⅝	AtlRich	5.00	4.1	13	940	123⅝	121⅝	123⅝	+ ⅛
18½	10⅝	Atlos	–	–	13	197	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	14⅝	ATMOS	1.16	6.5	14	20	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	–
4⅝	2⅝	AudVd	–	–	–	23	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	–
15	7	Autodt	.48	2.8	17	354	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	10⅝	Austin n	.04	.3	–	133	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	– ⅛
58⅝	39⅝	AutoDt	.76	1.3	20	2457	57⅝	54⅝	57⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	22⅝	AVMCO	.40	1.4	20	3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	– ⅛
27⅝	22⅝	Avnet	.44	2.0	15	1524	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	– ⅛
33⅝	22⅝	Avnet	.40	2.1	15	2267	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
37	28⅝	Avon	1.00	2.7	17	2251	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
30	22½	Avon pf	2.00	7.9	–	673	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	–
12⅝	12⅝	AvdEl	1.00	8.3	8	97	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	–
		B								
49	32½	BCE g	2.52	–	–	599	33½	32⅝	33½	+ ⅛
30½	13⅝	BET	1.15a	.6	11	94	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	BMC	–	–	11	98	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	25⅝	BP Pru	3.20a	11.5	–	149	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	26	BTF	2.40	8.7	–	25	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	–
16⅝	6⅝	BRT	1.80e	27.3	–	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	– ⅛
23⅝	5⅝	Babcoc	.20	3.1	15	30	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	– ⅛
24⅝	19⅝	BakrFr s	1.44e	10.2	–	18	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	18⅝	BakrHu	.60	1.8	35	9388	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
40	48⅝	BkrH pf	3.50	8.0	–	10	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
24½	19	Baldor s	.48	2.4	15	58	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	– ⅛
34⅝	27⅝	Ball	1.12	3.4	22	202	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
25⅝	19⅝	BallyMf	.32	1.3	20	3371	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	9½	BallBcp	.55	4.4	9	427	12⅝	12⅝	12½	+ ⅛
34⅝	27⅝	BallGE	2.10	7.4	10	2972	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	– ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Ball pfB	4.50	11.3	–	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	–
33⅝	25⅝	BanCpa	1.04b	3.7	11	208	28⅝	27⅝	28	– ⅛
12	6⅝	BncFin	–	–	–	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	–
25⅝	19⅝	BcSUN	1.20a	5.3	–	17	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	19⅝	BncOrl	.80	3.3	19	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	– ⅛
36⅝	34	BnSand	1.44e	5.2	12	14	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
4⅝	⅝	BenTex	–	–	–	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	– ⅛
99⅝	74½	Bandag	1.00	1.1	17	165	89⅝	87⅝	88⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	11	BkBost	.24	10.6	90	3484	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	– ⅛
37	26⅝	BkB pfA	3.34e	11.3	–	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
39	28	BkB pfB	3.34e	11.3	–	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
48⅝	34	BkB pfC	3.34e	11.3	–	23100	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	2½	BkNE	–	–	–	2445	3	2⅞	2⅞	– ⅛
55	29½	BkNY	2.12	7.0	13	670	31⅛	30⅝	31	– ⅛
29⅝	23⅝	BnkAm	.72	2.8	5	19844	26⅝	25	26	– ⅛
38⅝	34⅝	BkA pf	3.34e	9.4	–	2	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	– ⅛
46⅝	39⅝	BkA pl	4.00e	9.9	–	26	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	– ⅛
6⅝	4	BkA pr	2.23	–	–	66	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	19⅝	BankTr	2.33	5.9	–	2639	40⅝	39⅝	40	– ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Bausch s	–	–	–	538	13	12⅝	12⅝	+1
32	29⅝	Baxly s	–	–	6	1070	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	23	BarS pf	2.75	11.3	–	25	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	– ⅛
24⅝	23	BarS pf	2.77	9.4	–	137	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	– ⅛
23⅝	13⅝	Bard	.44	2.7	17	1982	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	25⅝	BarrGp	1.40	4.9	14	11	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
48	29⅝	Barnett	1.32	4.9	7	1402	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Barsd	.32	1.7	28	1808	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	– ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Bass n	2.18e	11.1	12	94	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	– ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	BstWst	.80	4.1	10	2044	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
70⅝	53⅝	Bausch	1.32	1.9	18	2450u	71⅝	69⅝	70⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	30⅝	Baxter	.84	2.3	17	12624	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	35⅝	Bay pfA	3.41e	9.3	–	38	37	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	32	Bay pfB	3.58	4.6	–	20	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	½	vBayFn	–	–	–	17	⅝	⅝	⅝	– ⅛
22⅝	18⅝	BayStG	1.20	4.5	9	88	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	BearSt	.50	3.2	8	1223	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	– ⅛
21⅝	14⅝	BeatMd	.40	2.1	8	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	– ⅛
21⅝	14⅝	Becker	.81e	4.9	6	1325	17½	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
27	14⅝	BkIns	.34a	1.6	13	1183	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	– ⅛
72⅝	47⅝	BellAtl s	2.24	5.1	17	4599	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	BellInd	.48	2.2	16	94	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	– ⅛
41	32⅝	BellSo	2.48	6.1	14	5337	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
37½	27	BellAtl	.44	1.3	20	43	34	33	34	– ⅛
37½	27	Bemis	.72	2.3	20	157	31	30⅝	31	– ⅛
36⅝	44⅝	BenfCo	2.40	4.5	16	270	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛
42⅝	34	BerkHa	4.00	1.7	–	2	2350	2350	2350	– ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	BerkPt s	.12	.8	10	158	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	– ⅛
18	11⅝	Berkshr	.97e	8.4	–	51	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
890	635	BerkHa	–	–	15	2210	718	703	718	+18
23⅝	14⅝	BerlIn n	.50	2.4	14	252	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	BeryP s	.52b	3.9	21	391	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	BestBy	–	–	12	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	– ⅛
22⅝	15⅝	BethSt	.40	2.2	–	1753	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
28⅝	23⅝	BhS pfB	2.50	10.5	–	20	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
10	3⅝	Bevrly	–	–	–	1462	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	– ⅛
23⅝	12½	Bioclt	.10e	.7	68	43	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	– ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	BioSrc	.80	2.7	–	244	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	– ⅛
24⅝	13⅝	BlackD	.40	2.5	–	592	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	25⅝	BlkHCb	1.44	5.6	12	43	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	9½	BlkAdv n	.36	9.8	–	211	10⅝	10	10	– ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	BlkIns	1.05	12.4	–	60	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
11	9	BlkST	.95	9.6	–	1026	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
43⅝	30	BlckHR	1.36	3.4	19	538	43	42⅝	43	+ ⅛
26	13⅝	BlockE	–	–	39	4377	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	– ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	BlueCh	.80e	12.7	–	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	– ⅛
61½	53	Boeing s	1.00	1.6	26	9567	61⅝	60⅝	61⅝	– ⅛
48	33⅝	BolerC	1.52	4.6	6	1377	33⅝d	33	33⅝	– ⅛
9	3⅝	BolBer	.04	1.2	–	40	3⅝	3	3	– ⅛
11	4⅝	Bond	–	–	–	71	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	– ⅛
19⅝	8⅝	BorgC pr	1.75e	20.4	–	300	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	– ⅛
18⅝	8½	BordCh	1.19e	20.4	9	101	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	–
38⅝	28⅝	Borden s	1.84	2.9	–	697	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝

MITSUI TAIYO KOBE BANK

Herald International Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

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MITSUI TAIYO KOBE BANK

WALL STREET WATCH

California Stocks Ready For Their Day in the Sun

By Tom Petruno
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In the 1980s, the California economy grew 50 percent faster than that of the other 49 states combined. With that kind of growth, you'd think the stocks of companies based in the state would have performed far better than the market, on average.

In fact, the opposite was true, at least from 1985 to 1989: An index of the 300 largest California companies, based on stock market capitalization, consistently under-performed the national Standard & Poor's 500 stock index in that period.

But in the first half of this year, the California 300 was neck-and-neck with the S&P 500. And some experts predict that the 1990s are going to favor stocks of California-style growth companies at the expense of the S&P 500 behemoths.

The state, after all, has the sixth-largest economy in the world.

The California 300 index is a recent creation of Associated Capital Investors, a San Francisco money manager that handles more than $3 billion. Associated's chief executive officer, Thomas Kelley, said the firm decided to launch the California 300 because no other benchmark existed to track stocks headquartered in the state, which has now become the sixth-largest economy in the world.

The index was given a value of 1,000 as of Feb. 28. Last week, it stood at about 1,030. The 300 companies in the index range from Chevron Corp. and Walt Disney Co. to Barry's Jewelers and Earl Scheib Inc.

Mr. Kelley said the California 300's sub-par performance in the late 1980s stemmed from its heavy weighting in oil and technology — both terrible investment areas in those years. Also, "growth" stock investing in general took a back seat to takeover mania and asset-value stock plays.

Now, Mr. Kelley says that in the early 1990s, the smaller growth stocks that are a major part of the California 300 "are going to come back and have their day in the sun." The move into those types of stocks may have begun with the surge in technology stocks in the first half of this year, some experts say.

OF COURSE, no professional money manager would invest solely in California-based stocks. But if the California 300 begins to outperform the S&P 500, it's bound to be good publicity for California's hottest growth stocks.

Associated Capital's average portfolio posted a 4.2 percent gain in the first half, Mr. Kelley said, helped by stellar gains in a number of California-based tech companies.

David Turnbough, Associated's senior vice president, said the list of the firm's favorite young tech companies now includes Irvine-based AST Research, a major personal computer maker, which closed Wednesday at $25.50; Sausalito-based Autodesk, which makes software for computer-aided design and drafting functions ($58.50), and San Jose-based Xilinx Inc. which makes a new type of computer chip that can be programmed by the user for specific applications ($15.50).

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Nationwide, earnings of the S&P 500 companies fell 4 percent last year, and some analysts are worried that they'll drop again this year if the economy remains weak.

Does that mean stocks are bound to go lower? Maybe not. Contrary to what many investors might suppose, the market has almost always risen in years when S&P 500 earnings have dropped, according to research by Roger Engemann & Associates, a Pasadena, California, money manager.

Last year, for example, the S&P stocks gained nearly 32 percent (including dividends), even as earnings fell.

The simple explanation for that seeming contradiction is that the stock market always looks ahead — and by the time earnings are in trouble, many investors are already betting on the next up cycle.

Earnings were weak in 1960-61, for example, yet the S&P managed a 1 percent gain in 1960, then soared 27 percent in 1961.

Monetary Union Smooth, Pöhl Says

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, said Thursday that this month's monetary union between East and West Germany went "with amazing smoothness" and he reaffirmed his view that the union would not be inflationary.

Speaking at the Bundesbank's first press conference in East Germany, he said that the "real problem" for East Germany would not be monetary but structural.

"A radical reform of the economy is absolutely necessary in the near future if major unemployment is to be avoided," he said.

Only this can make East German industry competitive and profitable, he claimed.

The press conference was held *after one of the twice-monthly sessions* of the Bundesbank's central bank council, which took place in a building recently used as headquarters of the Communist Party and formerly as the central bank of the Third Reich.

The session was also attended by President Lothar de Maizière of East Germany, the East German finance minister, Walter Romberg, and West Germany's finance minister, Theo Waigel.

Mr. Pöhl commended East Germans for being cautious in their early spending of Deutsche marks and noted that not even half of the 25 billion DM ($15.19 billion) that had been transported to East Germany had been withdrawn.

He said this was "considerably less" than the Bundesbank had expected and he believed the East Germans were likely to continue to be moderate spenders.

There had been widespread fears in some circles that East Germans, armed for the first time with Deutsche marks, might have embarked on spending sprees and this might have stoked inflation.

But Mr. Pöhl said there were no grounds at this point to say that reunification would be inflationary.

"Price developments in West Germany are extremely satisfactory," he said, noting that the June inflation figure of 2.3 percent was "almost the lowest in the world."

He said there were price pressures in some sectors operating near peak capacity, especially in the construction industry, but he added that lower import costs had partially counterbalanced this and that "a high degree of price stability" was likely to continue.

GTE to Pay $6 Billion For Contel

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — GTE Corp. has agreed in principle to acquire Contel Corp. in a tax-free stock swap valued at more then $6 billion that would create the largest provider of local telephone service in the United States, the companies announced Thursday.

Under the agreement, GTE would exchange 1.27 of its common shares for each Contel share. Based on the $31 closing price of GTE stock Wednesday, the offer is worth about $6.3 billion.

GTE closed Thursday at $29.75, down $1.25. Contel's stock shot up $7.25 on the news, closing at $35.25.

In addition to creating the largest provider of local phone service, with 17.7 million access lines, a union of GTE and Contel would form the second-largest cellular phone system.

Contel reported record earnings in 1989 of $287 million, up 4 percent from a year earlier, on revenue of more than $3 billion. *(Reuters, AP)*

Japan's Trade Surplus Widens on Export Surge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The weaker yen helped Japan's exports surge in June, fueling an expansion of 27.6 percent in its trade surplus, to $6.72 billion, the Ministry of Finance reported Thursday.

Analysts said the rise in overall exports may signal a turnaround: June was only the second month in 14 months that Japan's surplus widened from a year earlier.

They noted that June's 4.7 percent year-on-year rise in exports, the first in nine months, was likely to fan fears among Japan's trading partners.

"As a general trend, Japan's trade surplus should begin to widen through the end of the year," said Hidehiro Iwaki, economist at *Nomura Research Institute Ltd.*

"We are seeing just how competitive Japanese companies have become," said Russell Jones, economist at UBS/Phillips & Drew International Ltd.

But Japan's politically sensitive surplus with the United States narrowed to $3.25 billion in June from $3.62 billion a year earlier.

The trade surplus with the European Community expanded to $1.59 billion from $1.53 billion in the year-earlier period.

An official with the Finance Ministry cautioned that it was difficult to discern a trend from one month's figures.

For the first six months of the year, Japan's overall merchandise trade surplus shrank 22.8 percent, to $25.79 billion, from $33.39 billion in the year-earlier period, the ministry said.

Economists said the yen's recent weakness accounted for much of the increase in the June surplus. A cheaper yen makes Japan's exports more cost competitive when valued in foreign currencies.

Foreign Ministry officials attributed the June reversal to a drop in import values resulting from a decrease in world commodity prices and slowed domestic demand. At the same time, the export values of many big-ticket items sold by Japan grew, they said.

Kazuko Mizumo, an economist at Baring Securities (Japan) Ltd., said export growth had accelerated since the yen began depreciating rapidly at the beginning of the year, and import growth slowed.

When the dollar is between 150 and 160 yen, "Japanese exports are quite competitive and it's quite easy for Japanese corporations to increase exports," he said.

The dollar closed at 148.90 yen on the Tokyo foreign exchange market Thursday, but has been above 150 yen for much of the year.

The 4.7 percent climb in June exports, to $23.76 billion, was fueled in part by an 8 percent increase in car exports.

Despite the weaker yen, June exports to the United States fell 6.7 percent, to $7.4 billion, in part because of sluggish car sales. But imports from the United States also slipped, down 3.7 percent to $4.15 billion, partly because of slowed purchases of lumber and aircraft.

Imports fell 2.2 percent in June, to $17.04 billion from $17.42 billion a year ago. The decline surprised some economists who were expecting domestic demand to offset the expansion in exports.

Imports for the six months totaled $108.15 billion, up 5.6 percent from $102.43 billion the year before. Exports slipped 1.4 percent to $133.94 billion from $135.84 billion. *(AP, Reuters)*

Neil Bush Political Controversy Growing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The controversy involving the president's son, Neil Bush, grew Thursday as politicians in both parties saw his role becoming a political football in the savings and loan crisis, the largest financial scandal in U. S. history.

"Neil Bush is on the verge of becoming the metaphor for an entire decade of greed, mismanagement and excess," said Representative Robert G. Torricelli, Democrat of New Jersey.

"The central problem of the Democratic Party has been its inability to simply define and explain those years of excess and greed," he explained. "Now, that may become known by the name Neil Bush."

President George Bush defended the integrity of his son Neil on Wednesday as both Republican and Democratic strategists agreed that the growing attention being focused on the younger Bush's role in the collapse of a Denver savings and loan could pose a significant threat to the Republicans.

Mr. Bush's defense came as the investigation into Neil's role as a director of the bankrupt Silverado Banking, Savings & Loan appeared to intensify.

A Republican operative who is involved in preparing for the 1990 elections said, "I am afraid Neil Bush is going to become the savings-and-loan poster child."

The Office of Thrift Supervision, in documents released earlier this week, accused the president's son of engaging in "one of the worst kinds" of conflict of interest because of his dual role as a Silverado director and as a business partner with two of Silverado's major customers, who borrowed millions from the institution.

Key Republicans acknowledged that the attention being paid to the Silverado case could help the Democrats even with the heavy involvement of congressional Democrats in the scandal.

The president's remarks, given in response to a question at a news conference in Houston at the end of the economic summit meeting of leading industrialized nations, also came as the Senate approved measures to toughen penalties for those found guilty of savings and loan fraud.

The bill includes provisions for life prison sentences for offenders who conspired to steal more than $5 million.

One troublesome issue for the president is his handling of L. William Seidman, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and head of the Resolution Trust Corp., the agency created to manage the bailout.

Mr. Seidman has been under pressure from important White House officials to step aside. *(WP, NYT)*

Greenspan Gives Hint Of Lower Interest Rate

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Alan Greenspan, said on Thursday that he sees evidence of a tightening in the U.S. credit market that may force the central bank to lower interest rates.

In testimony before the Senate Banking Committee, Mr. Greenspan said bank lending rates are firming despite a stable federal funds rate, the closely watched rate at which banks lend each other money overnight.

"We don't think tightening at this stage would be desirable and as a consequence may have to act to offset it," Mr. Greenspan said.

His comment sent the rate-sensitive bond market sharply higher. The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond jumped two-thirds of a point soon after.

"This lessens the fear we're headed for a recession," said Michael Metz, market strategist at Oppenheimer. "I think the market is poised for another big move. The only missing link had been evidence of whether the Fed would have to ease."

Mr. Greenspan made it clear that the Fed, if it decides to lower interest rates, will do so to offset tightening in the markets that appears to be taking place.

"We do not want to see it go too far," he said.

He also made it clear that any action would not reflect concern that the U.S. economy was tipping over into recession.

"We still see sluggish but steady growth," he told the congressional committee.

Mr. Greenspan's testimony countered his opinion of several weeks ago that there was no evidence of a tightening of credit by the nation's banks.

The Fed, concerned about the effects of inflation on the U.S. economy, has held interest rates in check for the last six months despite political pressure from the White House to lower them. *(Reuters, AP, UPI)*

Galeries Lafayette Aims High in N.Y.

By Jacques Neher
New York Times Service

PARIS — Encamped along the periphery of Galeries Lafayette's flagship department store here is a jumble of sidewalk sales booths manned by casually dressed employees of the store.

They sell everything from glass cleaners and portable steam irons to Hawaiian-print bathing suits and budget lingerie.

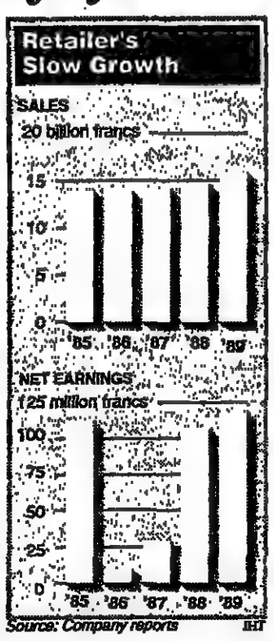
But walk through the doors of the store on Boulevard Haussmann, just behind the old Paris Opera, and it is all elegance and high fashion.

Beneath a majestic stained-glass belle epoque cupola nine stories high, the main floor holds the world's largest perfumery.

The smells and sights are intoxicating, with more than 50 perfume and cosmetics boutiques staffed by smartly dressed salespeople tailored to reflect and reinforce the distinct images of the leading French and international fashion houses.

It is no accident that the flagship store embodies two such jarring sides of Galeries Lafayette, which on Monday announced plans to open its first store in the United States, at the Trump Tower in New York in the fall of 1991.

[The retailer said Thursday that it would invest between 10 million and 15 million francs ($1.8 million and $2.7 million) in its New York store and employ between 150 and 200 people, Reuters reported from Paris.]



Source: Company reports IHT

Galeries Lafayette aggressively cultivates the high-style image found on the inside of the store and derives most of its profits from such stores.

But at the same time, 70 percent of the company's sales last year came from lower-end operations that sell goods like those being sold on the sidewalk.

The company, founded in 1895 as a boutique selling novelties like feathers, ribbons and decorative sewing goods, has grown into the eighth-ranked among all French retailers — it is among the top three department store chains — by operating simultaneously at opposite ends of the market.

From the original store on Rue La Fayette across the street from the present flagship, it has expanded to 18 high-end Galeries Lafayette department stores, two in Paris and the rest in other cities around the country, and 118 variety and food stores under the names Monoprix, Inno and Super M.

Out of sales last year of 15.8 billion francs, the department stores generated sales of 4.8 billion francs.

Almost 60 percent of that came from the flagship store, with 505,000 square feet (46,000 square meters) of selling space.

But when Galeries Lafayette comes to America, the new store will play only to the top end of the fashion market, said Georges Meyer, the company's 59-year-old chairman and a member of the founding family.

He envisions creating a store "with a French touch," anchored by exclusive merchandise from up-and-coming designers, in addition to the clothes and accessories of the same leading international designers featured in the main Paris store.

"We will try to avoid having just the big names," Mr. Meyer said in an interview at his ninth-floor office, overlooking the Opera.

"We want to look for new designers, before they are so famous they are everywhere."

In addition, he said, the store, which will occupy the 85,000 square feet once held by the flagship store of the Bonwit Teller chain, will offer its own fashion lines.

Those lines were started in Paris last year under the names Jodpur, Avant-Premiere and Briefing to serve as a price bridge between the high-end designer labels and the base-priced house line called Lafayette Collection.

Mr. Meyer said the decision to open in New York is part of his plan to rebuild an international presence for Galeries Lafayette.

Before World War II, the company had a half-dozen stores in

See GALERIES, Page 15

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

July 12

	$	£	DM	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.8695	3.226	1.1271	0.2989	0.1529 *	—	5.473 *	1.3192	1.2539 *	1.089	1.338 *
Brussels	34.175	58.945	20.595	5.137	2.811 *	18.273	—	24.104	0.2292	19.89	0.2351 *
Frankfurt	1.6593	2.859	—	0.2493	0.1365 *	0.8873	4.857 *	1.1703	1.112 *	1.0425	1.431 *
London (a)	1.388	—	1.9488	0.9583	2.171.50	2.2458	41.305	2.5183	244.23	2.0845	161.72
Madrid	101.68	175.26	61.29	10.248	8.346 *	54.386	2.976	72.31	68.19 *	87.50	—
Milan	1,216.40	2,168.25	732.72	218.25	—	650.17	35.581	863.40	8.157	1,045.45	11.95
New York (b)	—	1.9333 a	1.456	0.4995	1,198.50	1.4826	34.088	1.288	147.38	1.3566	100.39
Paris	5.589	9.6288	3.3558	—	6.6585 *	3.978	8.163	3.9574	2.7255 *	4.708	5.476 *
Tokyo	148.85	257.63	88.23	26.75	0.1236	79.82	4.34	105.79	—	128.43	1.469
Toronto	1.1587	2.0077	0.7063	0.2084	0.1041 *	0.6245	3.381 *	0.8208	0.7787 *	—	1.137 *
Zurich	1.4075	2.511	0.8674	0.2534	0.1159 *	0.2579	4.1195 *	—	0.9468 *	1.2223	1.3888 *
1 ECU	1.3463	0.6988	2.4626	0.7381	1,514.87	2.3305	43.5797	1.2548	185.690	1.4483	126.248
1 SDR	1.3261	0.7403	2.277	0.7486	1,634.92	2.4070	45.4425	1.2819	190.889	1.3574	125.893

Closings in London and Zurich; fixings in other centers; New York closing rates; Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	3275..	Greek dracr.	162.27	Mex. peso	2856.00	S. Afr. rand	2.6443
Austral. $	1.2674	Hong Kong $	7.7717	N. Zealand $	1.7021	Soviet ruble*	0.5887
Austr. schil.	11.68	Indian rupee	17.543	Norw. krone	6.358	Swed. krona	6.0025
Brazil cruz.	65.40	Indo. rupiah	1848.02	Phil. peso	23.42	Taiwan $	26.72
Chinese yuan*	4.72	Irish £	0.6192	Port. escudo	145.55	Thai baht	25.70
Danish krone	6.28	Israeli shek.	2.01	Saudi riyal	3.7495	Turkish lira	2690.00
Egypt. pound	2.7134	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2989	Sing. $	1.819	UAE dirham	3.6727
Fin. markka	3.874	Malay. ring.	2.7022	S. Kor. won	715.70	Venez. bolv.	49.90

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7735	1.7637	1.7547	Canadian dollar	1.1677	1.1727	1.1777
Japanese yen	148.89	148.20	148.74	Swiss franc	1.4072	1.4064	1.4056

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Quotbank (Frankfurt). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

July 12

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	8¼-8⅛	8⅛-8¼	8 9/16-8 7/16	14 9/16-14 7/16	9 9/16-10 1/16	7 9/16-7 1/16	9 9/16-10 1/16	8¾
2 months	8¼-8⅛	8 9/16-8 7/16	8 9/16-8 7/16	14 9/16-14 7/16	10-10⅛	7½-7⅜	10⅛-10¼	8 ⅝
3 months	8¼-8⅛	8¼-8⅛	8 9/16-8 7/16	14⅝-15	10 1/16-10 1/16	7 9/16-7 1/16	10¼-10⅜	8⅝
6 months	8 5/16-8 3/16	8½-8⅜	8 9/16-8 7/16	14⅞-15	10 9/16-10 7/16	7⅝-7½	10 5/16-10 3/16	8
1 year	8⅜-8½	8⅜-8⅜	8 9/16-8 7/16	14⅞-14¾	10 9/16-10 7/16	7⅝-7½	10⅜-10¼	8 1/16

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

July 12

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10.00	10.00
Federal funds	8¼	7¾
Comm paper 90-179 days	7.85	7.87
3-month Treasury bills	7.65	7.76
6-month Treasury bills	7.55	7.70
1-year Treasury bills	7.42	7.59
10-year Treasury bond	8.38	8.56
2-month CD's	8.15	8.15
3-month CD's	8.20	8.17
Japan		
Discount rate	5¼	5¼
Call money	7⅛	7 5/16
3-month interbank	7 17/32	N.Q.
6-month interbank	7 15/32	N.Q.
West Germany		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Lombard rate	8.00	8.00
Call money	8.20	8.30
1-month interbank	8.15	8.15
3-month interbank	8.30	8.30
6-month interbank	8.55	8.55
Britain		
Bank base rate	15.00	15.00
Call money	15	14 15/16
3-month interbank	15	14 31/32
6-month interbank	14 15/16	14 29/32
France		
Intervention rate	9½	9½
Call money	10 5/16	10 1/16
1-month interbank	10	10
3-month interbank	10 1/16	10 1/16
6-month interbank	10 3/16	10 3/16

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

July 12

1 month	8¼ - 8⅛
2 months	8¼ - 8⅛
3 months	8¼ - 8⅛
6 months	8¼ - 8⅛
1 year	8 ⅝ - 8 ½

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

July 12

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 7.78
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 8.071
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

July 12

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	353.45	353.45	−0.70
Luxembourg	353.40	—	−0.60
Paris (12.5 kilo)	353.47	354.09	−0.25
Zurich	352.85	351.50	−0.75
London	353.20	351.45	−2.85
New York	—	358.85	+4.30

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Decline in Chip Makers Called a Danger to U.S.

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The National Advisory Committee on Semiconductors issued a report on Thursday saying that the U.S. electronics industry is endangered by a decline in strength of American companies that produce sophisticated equipment and materials for making computer chips.

The report did not contain two controversial recommendations *that the committee had made in its* first report in November. At that time it recommended the formation of a corporation to provide low-cost capital for companies and the increase of financing for Sematech, the semiconductor industry consortium.

The report called for such measures as increased tax incentives, support for education and antitrust law relaxations to encourage joint manufacturing efforts.

One person familiar with the deliberations said the White House had put pressure on the committee not to say anything about the so-called Electronics Capital Corp., which the Bush administration opposes because it would represent government support for a particular industry.

It was not clear whether a recommendation about financing for Sematech was left out because it is considered politically untenable or because the committee was undecided on the matter.

There have been rumors that the Bush administration wants to cut Sematech's financing.

The advisory committee is made up of senior industry and government officials and is charged by

See CHIPS, Page 15

Notice

U.S. $75,000,000

IC Industries Finance Corporation

Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes due 1991

In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the Interest Period from July 13, 1990 to January 15, 1991 the Notes will carry an interest rate of 8⅜% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date January 15, 1991 against Coupon No. 23 will be U.S. $45.53.

By: The Chase Manhattan Bank, National Association, New York
Fiscal Agent

CHASE

July 13, 1990

★ ★ ★ U.S. CITIZENS ★ ★ ★

Don't Forget To Write

There is still time to register to vote in the 1990 elections. Registering to vote absentee is easy. Contact the U.S. Embassy or Consulate, or the Republicans Abroad office in Washington D.C. for absentee registration information and assistance.

Remember, you're not liable for state taxes by voting!

REPUBLICANS ABROAD
310 First St. S.E., Dept. 713-T, Washington D.C. 20003
Phone: (202) 662-1390 Fax: (202) 737-2687

★ Back President Bush. Vote Republican in 1990 ★

ECUmultiplacement

10 A, BOULEVARD ROYAL - 2010 LUXEMBOURG
TEL. 352.408.30

AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES

Convocation à l'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire

Nous vous prions de bien vouloir assister à l'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire de ECU MULTIPLACEMENT qui sera tenue au siège social, 10A, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg,

le lundi 23 juillet 1990 à 15.00 heures

et qui aura l'ordre du jour suivant:

Modification des Articles 1 à 27 des Statuts de la Société conformément à la loi du 30 mars 1988 relative aux Organismes de Placement Collectif et adoption de la version coordonnée des Statuts.

Le libellé de l'Article 3 s'énoncera comme suit:

Article 3 - Objet social

L'objet exclusif de la Société est de placer les fonds dont elle dispose en valeurs mobilières variées dans le but de répartir les risques d'investissement et de faire bénéficier ses actionnaires des résultats de la gestion de son portefeuille.

Les actions de la Société sont destinées à être placées dans le public par une offre publique ou privée.

D'une façon générale, la Société peut prendre toutes mesures et faire toutes opérations qu'elle jugera utiles à l'accomplissement de son objet, en restant toutefois dans les limites tracées par la loi du trente mars mille neuf cent quatre-vingt-huit relative aux Organismes de Placement Collectif.

La version coordonnée des Statuts comprenant les changements proposés à l'Assemblée Générale est à la disposition du public au siège social de la Société.

L'Assemblée sera régulièrement constituée et ne pourra délibérer valablement sur l'ordre du jour que si la moitié au moins du capital est représentée.

Les modifications proposées dans l'ordre du jour devront être approuvées par une majorité des deux tiers au moins des voix des actionnaires présents ou représentés.

La présente convocation et une formule de procuration sont envoyées à tous les actionnaires inscrits au 6 juillet 1990.

Pour avoir le droit d'assister ou de se faire représenter à cette assemblée, les propriétaires d'actions au porteur doivent avoir déposé pour le 13 juillet 1990, leurs titres, soit au siège social de la société, soit, aux guichets de la Banque Dépositaire, 10A, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg ou aux guichets d'un établissement bancaire où des formules de procuration sont disponibles.

Les propriétaires d'actions nominatives doivent dans le même délai, c'est-à-dire pour le 13 juillet 1990, informer par écrit (lettre ou procuration) le Conseil d'Administration, de leur intention d'assister à l'assemblée.

Pour le Conseil d'Administration,
J.Pierson
Secrétaire Général

ADVERTISEMENT

MITSUI & CO., LTD.
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from July 24, 1990 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Amsterdam, div.ep.no 87 (accompanied by an "affidavit") of the CDR's Mitsui & Co., Ltd. will be payable with Dfls. 3,44 per CDR, repr. 100 shs and with Dfls. 34.40 per CDR., repr. 1.000 shs. (div. per rec-date 30.03.90; gross Yen 3,50 p.sh.)
Yen 52.50 Dfls. 0,64 per CDR, repr. 100 shs., Yen 525.— Dfls. 6,40 per CDR, repr. 1.000 shs., Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax = Yen 70.— = Dfls. 0,86 per CDR, repr. 100 shs., Yen 700.— = Dfls. 8,60 per CDR, repr. 1.000 shs., will be deducted. After 30.09.90 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 3,22; Dfls. 32.20 repr. resp. 100 and 1.000 shs. each, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 9 July 1990.

ADVERTISEMENT

DAI-NIPPON PRINTING LTD.
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from July 24, 1990 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Amsterdam, div. ep. nr 88 (accompanied by an "affidavit") of the CDRs Dai-Nippon Printing Ltd. will be payable with Dfls. 4,70 net per CDR, repr. 100 shs. and with Dfls. 47,— per CDR, repr. 1.000 shs. (div. per rec-date 30.03.90; gross Yen 5,- p.sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 75,- = Dfls. 0,92 per CDR, repr. 100 shs., Yen 750,- = Dfls. 9,20 per CDR, repr. 1.000 shs.
Without an Affidavit 20% Jap.tax = Yen 100,- = Dfls. 1,23 per CDR, repr. 100 shs., Yen 1.000,- = Dfls. 12,30 per CDR, repr. 1.000 shs., will be deducted. After 30.09.90 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap.tax resp. Dfls. 4,39; Dfls. 43,90 net per CDR repr. resp. 100 and 1.000 shs. each, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 9 July, 1990.

ADVERTISEMENT

CASIO COMPUTER CO., LTD.
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from July 24, 1990 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Amsterdam, div. cp. nr 30 (accompanied by an "affidavit") of the CDRs Casio Computer Co., Ltd. will be payable with Dfls. 13,12 per CDR, repr. 100 shs and with Dfls. 131,20 net per CDR., repr. 1.000 shs. (div. per rec-date 30.03.90; gross Yen 12,5 p.sh.) Yen 187,50 = Dfls. 2,32 per CDR, repr. 100 shs., Yen 1.875,— = Dfls. 23,20 per CDR, repr. 1.000 shs.
Without an Affidavit 20% Jap.tax = Yen 250,— = Dfls. 3,09 per CDR, repr. 100 shs., Yen 2.500,— = Dfls. 30,90 per CDR, repr. 1.000 shs., will be deducted. After 30.09.90 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with resp. Dfls. 12,35; Dfls. 123,50 net per CDR repr. resp. 100 and 1.000 shs. each, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 10 July 1990.

MARKET DIARY

Dow Tops Record In Heavy Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average surged to a record high close Thursday in heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange, with the rally sparked by a surprisingly favorable comment on interest rates from the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

The Dow, which soared 41.83 points Wednesday, rallied 37.13 to close at 2,969.80, shattering the record of 2935.89 set June 15.

Among broader market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 2.21 to 199.32 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index jumped 4.21 to 365.44.

Advances led declines by a margin of 9 to 5. Big Board volume totaled 211.5 million shares, up sharply from the 162.2 million traded Wednesday. The day the market set its last record high was also the last day more than 200 million shares traded.

Trading was quiet until midday, when the Fed chairman, Alan Greenspan, caught the market off guard with his remarks.

In testimony before the Senate Banking Committee, Mr. Greenspan said the Fed may act to lower interest rates because of mounting evidence of a credit crunch by banks. The statement countered his opinion of several weeks ago that there was no evidence of a tightening of credit by the nation's banks.

Computer Associates International was the most active issue, plunging 6⅛ to 10⅝ after saying that results for its first quarter ended June 30 will fall short of analysts' estimates.

Among the blue chips, IBM added ⅞ to 120, General Electric jumped 1⅛ to 73¼ and McDonald's gained 1⅛ to 57⅛.

Prices closed higher in heavy trading on the American Stock Exchange.

N.Y. Stocks

Greenspan's Remarks Send Dollar Tumbling

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar fell sharply against major currencies Thursday after the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan, said a tightening of credit in the financial markets may have to be offset by Fed easing.

Although Mr. Greenspan's remarks to a Senate committee left room for various interpretations about how soon and to what degree the Fed might ease, the dollar dropped from about 1.66 Deutsche marks to 1.63 DM in minutes before recovering partially.

The dollar closed at 1.6350 DM, down from 1.6555 Wednesday, and fell to 147.300 Japanese yen from 148.475.

The British pound continued its recent surge, rising to $1.8133 from $1.7995 Wednesday. The dollar fell as well against the Swiss franc, to 1.388 from 1.4025, and the French franc, to 5.4895 from 5.5550.

Although some analysts and dealers predicted a quick easing by the Fed, others were less certain.

"I'm still a little dubious," said Marc Cohen of Fuji Bank. "After Greenspan has been repeating the same theme over and over again, I can't see that he would either bow to administration pressures or that he would all of a sudden change his opinion so radically." Mr. Greenspan said any easing would not reflect concern about a recession.

Bill Bertha of Mellon Bank said: "We could see the dollar still a little lower; it's been a real choppy market. I get the feeling from what Greenspan said that the Fed is prepared to ease if necessary," but not before two or three weeks.

Foreign Exchange

Saudis Say Emirates Accept OPEC Oil Quota

Reuters

LONDON — OPEC mediators, led by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, won an apparent breakthrough on Thursday when the United Arab Emirates, a leading over-producer of oil, said it agreed to join in efforts to mop up the present glut and rescue prices by accepting a production quota.

The market took prices sharply higher as reports came in of progress toward a new OPEC agreement to end the quota violations by the emirates and others, which are blamed for the glut and for a slide in petroleum prices this year by about one-third.

The deal could be signed at OPEC talks starting in Geneva on July 25.

On news of the accord, New York crude oil futures rose almost $1 per barrel in a frantic rally. Gulf sources said Saudi Arabia, the biggest exporter, believed that average prices could be restored to an OPEC target of $18 per barrel within a month or so. They have sunk to $14 since January under the weight of excess supply and a resulting surplus of stocks.

New York futures for light, gasoline-rich U.S. crude soared 99 cents to $18.46 per barrel.

The Saudis announced that the United Arab Emirates, which had opted out of OPEC's quota system for more than a year, now agreed to take a production quota.

The emirates had been under intense Arab political pressure. Iraq, a big military power, said weak oil prices were hurting its national interest.

President Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan al-Nayahan of the emirates reached the accord with King Fahd, a statement in Jeddah by Saudi Oil Minister Hisham Nazer said.

Sheikh Zaid's acceptance of a quota of 1.5 million barrels of crude oil per day was the key to a draft OPEC accord, which will now be put before the July 25 meeting.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse July 12

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Bank	36.10	36.40
ACF Holding	40.50	40.70
Aegon	132.20	131.80
Ahold	142.30	141.70
Akzo	124	124.30
AMEV	57.90	58
A'Dam Rubber	5.80	5.70
Amro Bank	71.90	72.30
Bols	184.50	181.80
Buhrmann Tett	73.50	72.80
BVG	N.Q.	—
Center Parcs	60.80	60.40
CSM	90.50	89.60
DAF	30.50	30.60
DSM	117.30	117.10
Elsevier	94.50	93.70
Fokker	49	48.70
Gist-Brocades	33.90	34.30
Heineken	131.60	129.90
Hoogovens	71.80	71.20
Hunter Douglas	93.50	91.80
IHC Caland	51.70	52
Inter Muellar	93.50	94
KLM	35.40	35.60
KNP	45.40	45.20
Nat Neder	72.60	72.50
Nedlloyd	71.30	69.50
NMB Postbank	48.98	48.40
Oce Grinten	57.60	57.80
Pakhoed	204.50	203.50
Philips	28.20	28.20
Robeco	100.60	99.70
Rodamco	74.40	74.30
Rolinco	101.70	100.80
Roreriq	59.80	59.80
Royal Dutch	140.70	140.40
Unilever	160.70	159.20
Van Ommeren	44.90	44.80
VMF Stork	56	56
VNU	105.40	104
Wessanen	70	69.60
Wolters/Kluwer	53.40	53.10

CBS Geert Trend index : 120.09
Previous : 119.58

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
AG Fin	9400	9340
Arbed	5310	5300
Barco	2210	2200
Belgacom	14200	14025
Cockerill	182	184
Cobepa	5440	5700
Delhaize	6440	6450
EBES	3940	3960
GB-Inno-BM	1402	1382
GBL	3920	3930
Gevaert	8400	8400
Hoboken	16,200	16900
Intercom	3175	3180
Kredietbank	3895	3880
Petrofina	11800	11675
Royal Belge	5430	5490
Soc Gen Banque	5200	5180
Soc Gen Belgique	3280	3255
Sofina	13450	13625
Solvay	12400	12500
Tractebel	8260	8000
UCB	24775	23850
Union Pa	2240	2240

Cerexpi Stock Index : 4288.44
Previous : 4294.31

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	302.30	301.50
Allianz Hold	2870	2878
Altana	595	574.50
Asko	770	780
BASF	273.80	270.50
Bayer	288	286
Bay Vereinsbk	417	416
BBC	945	949
BHF Bank	475	474
BMW	597.50	598
Commerzbank	293.50	296
Continental	303.50	302.10
Daimler Benz	839.80	836.50
Degussa	469	470
Dt Babcock	225	226.50
Deutsche Bank	622	624
Dresdner Bank	445.20	447.30
Feldmuehle	514.20	514.20
Hapag-Lloyd	460	466
Henkel	669.50	666
Hochtief	1468	1462
Hoechst	272	271.50
Hoesch	232	230
Holzmann	1702	1680
Horten	296	279.50
IWKA	389	388
Kali Salz	269	268.50
Karstadt	743	729
Kaufhof	464.50	455
KHD	286	285
Kloeckner Werke	227	222
Krupp Stahl	289	284
Linde	1079	1073
Lufthansa	176	177
MAN	464	463.50
Mannesmann	333.50	338
Mefa(Lessel)	657	648
Muench Rueck	2720	2740
Nixdorf	320	323.50
PKI	517	N.Q.
Porsche	1200	1200
Preussag	437.80	433.50
PWA	301.20	315
RWE	488.40	489.80
Rheinmetall	452	442
Schering	763	763.50
SEL	286	287.50
Siemens	765.50	769
Thyssen	284.50	287
Varta	382	388
Veba	432	443
VEW	238	235
Viag	484.20	489.20
Volkswagen	681.50	684
Wella	771	767

DAX Index : 1913.78
Previous : 1917.27
FAZ Index : 815.96
Previous : 806.26

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	120	122
Enso-Gutzeit	30.50	31
K.O.P.	46	45
Kymene	85.50	85
Nokia	100	102
Pohjola	145	140
Stockmann	190	186
United Papers	143	136
Wartsila	360	365

Unitas Index : 525.00
Previous : 533.00

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	15.40	15.80
Cathay Pacific	10.40	10.50
Cavendish Int'l	3.78	3.78
Cheung Kong	13.90	13.70
China Light Pwr	15.20	15.10
Dairy Farm Int'l	10.20	10.10
Hang Lung Dev	3.85	3.80
Hang Seng Bank	22.40	22.50
Henderson Land	8.35	8.40
HK Air Eng.	20.50	20.50
HK China Gas	11.80	11.90
HK Electric	9	9
HK Land	8.95	9
HK Realty Trust	5.05	5
HK Shang Bank	6.20	6.15
HK Shang Hts	5.35	5.20
HK Telecomm	6.60	6.35
HK Ferry	5.40	5.40
Hutch Whampoa	13.10	13
Hysan Dev	1.34	1.36
Jardine Moth.	35.25	34.50
Jardine Str Hld	16	17.70
Kowloon Motor	6.60	6.60
Mandarin Orient	5.80	5.70
Miramar Hotel	7	7.05
New World Dev	12	11.80
SHK Props	15.70	15.70
Shelux	4.90	5.10
Tai Cheung Prps	21.40	21
Tai Cheung Prps	4.35	4.35
TVE	1.03	1.02
Wharf Hold	9.15	9.25
Wing On Co	7.40	7.50
Winsor Ind.	8.90	8.90
World Int'l	4.60	4.58

Hang Seng Index : 3468.57
Previous : 3440.93

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	17.15	17
Altech	70	70
Anglo Amer	107.50	109.50
Barlows	35.50	36
Blyvoor	10	10
Buffels	58	58
GFSA	75	73
Harmony	25.50	25.50
Highveld Steel	16.50	16.25
Kloof	34.85	35
Nedbank Grp	10.60	10.60
Rustplat	85.50	85.50
SA Brews	39.75	39.75
St Helena	31.50	32
Sasol	12.75	12.70
Welkom	20.40	20.75
Western Deep	116	121

Commercial Stock Index : 3014
Previous : 3035

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Lyons	4.87	4.93
Anglo Am Gld	40.53	39.31
AA Corp	15.25	15.22
Anglo-MFI Gp	1.15	1.17
Ass Brit Foods	4.10	4.12
Barclays	4.08	4.05
Boots	10.90	11.01
B.A.T.	6.28	6.38
Blue Circle	2.37	2.40
BOC Group	5.83	5.85
Boots	2.81	2.84
Bowater	5.32	5.45
BAe	5.36	5.42
BAA	4.45	4.45
Brit Airways	2.18	2.17
Brit Petroleum	2.22	2.25
BP	3.29	3.29
British Steel	1.40	1.37
Brit Telecom	3.09	3.10
BTR	4.27	4.25
Burmah Oil	6.40	6.40
Cadbury Sch	5.27	5.37
Cadbury Wpe	3.52	3.54
Charter Cons	4.45	4.43
Comm Union	5.12	5.10
Coalson	2.02	2.05
Courtaulds	3.67	3.63
Dalgety	3.63	3.62
De Beers	N.Q.	—
Dixons	1.48	1.43
Drieftontein	5.87	5.84
Eurotunnel	4.53	4.80
Fisons	3.79	3.67
Gen Acc F	N.Q.	—
GKN	3.96	4.02
Glaxo	8.58	8.50
Grand Met	6.51	6.49
Gt Univ Stores	13.50	13.50
GRE	2.31	2.32
Guinness	7.93	7.88
Hanson Tr	2.30	2.28
Hawker Sidd	5.50	5.13
ICI	11.72	11.49
Kingfisher	3.44	3.55
Land Sec	5.23	5.22
Legal Gen Grp	4.24	4.22
Lloyds Bank	3.02	3
Lonrho	2.62	2.61
Lucas Ind	1.56	1.62
Marks Sp	2.34	2.31
Maxwell	1.94	1.94
MB Group	2.15	2.15
Midland Bk	3.12	3.11
NatWest	3.35	3.32
Pearson Grp	7.70	7.64
P and O	6.23	6.27
Pilkington	2.03	2.03
Prudential	2.27	2.21
Racal Elec	2.03	2.03
Rank Orgn	2.37	2.35
Reed Intl	4.48	4.45
Reuters	12.88	12.80
Rolls Royce	2.24	2.28
Royal Dutch	43.25	41.75
RTZ	5.55	5.45
Scottish	0.82	0.82
Sainsbury	2.90	2.83
Sears Holds	0.97	0.97
Shell	4.64	4.53
Sidbec	5.58	5.42
STC	2.68	2.59
Std Chart Bk	4.45	4.55
Storehouse	1.28	1.23
Sun Alliance	3.31	3.24
Tate and Lyle	3.03	3.02
Tesco	2.29	2.25
Thorn EMI	7.49	7.47
T.I. Group	5.10	5.07
Tracker Hse	2.95	2.92
THP	2.93	2.93
Ultramar	3.38	3.38
Unilever	4.92	4.82
Utd Biscuits	3.57	3.55
Vickers	2.22	2.22
War Loan 3½	32.13	32.13
Wellcome	6.10	6.02
Woolworth	20.19	19.38

F.T. 30 Index : 1878.10
Previous : 1877.77
F.T.SE 100 Index : 2378.50
Previous : 2380.50

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	3590	3595
Banco Central	4900	4895
Bco. Santander	5400	5380
Bancaja	4590	4490
CEPSA	2075	2080
Dragados	3005	3035
Iberduero	686	684
Telefonica	905	898

I.E. General Index : 385.59
Previous : 383.37

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	5339	5278
Bastogi	310.50	308
Cementir	5500	5465
CIR	5215	5170
Cred Ital	2821	2780
Eniment	1473	1455
Eridania	19770	19600
Ferruzzi Fin.	2649	2806
Ferruzzi Agr.	2732	2675
Fiat SPA	9340	9230
Generali	42650	42020
IFI	25900	25250
Italcem	15050	14960
Italgas	2710	2880
Italmobiliare	22800	22560
Mediobanca	20850	20770
Montedison	1945	1930
Olivetti	6185	6150
Pirelli	2575	2540
RAS	25350	24800
Rinascente	7590	7495
Saipem	2550	2540
SIP	1430	1400
SME	4765	4740
Snia	2553	2540
Standa	30550	30850
Stet	6860	6694
Toro Assi Risp	25800	25500

a: x 102.
MIB Current Index : 1067.70
Previous : 1054.30

Montreal

	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	27½	27¼
Bank Montreal	27¼	27½
Bell Canada	38½	38¼
Bombardier A	28½	27⅞
Bombardier B	20¼	19⅞
Cambior	12¾	12½
Cascades	3.95	3.95
Dominion Text A	10½	10¼
Donohue	23	11⅞
MacMillan Bl	18	18¼
Memotec	8⅝	8⅝
Nat'l Bk Canada	9½	9½
Noranda	N.Q.	13¼
Power Corp.	15¼	15¼
Provigo	9⅛	9¼
Quebec Tel	14½	14½
Quebecor A	N.Q.	—
Quebecor B	N.Q.	11¼
Videotron	13⅞	13½

Industrials Index : 1464.62
Previous : 1461.24

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	1040	1021
Air Liquide	799	785
Aviaos Dassault	521	533
Bancaire (Cie)	575	580
BIC	650	655
Boisrolin	3330	3325
Bouygues	632	611
BSN-GD	860	857
Carrefour	3605	3600
Cerus	354	348
C.G.E.	634	634
Chargeurs	998	995
Club Med	612	607
Dumez	768	N.Q.
Elf-Aquitaine	665	658
Eurotp 1	1270	1270
Gen. Eaux	2619	2595
Hachette	310.60	309.30
Havas	629	628
Imetal	359	353
Lafarge Coppee	469.90	451
Lagardere	4436	4450
Oreal (L')	530	535
L.V.M.H.	2084	4061
Matra	349.90	339.90
Merlin Gerin	6190	6178
Michelin B	96.65	97.60
Moulinex	104	104
Occidentale	754	757
Perrier	1620	1627
Pernod-Ricard	1150	1158
Peugeot	737	727
Printemps (Au)	650	656
Radiotechnique	631	632
Rhone Poulenc	1453	1446
Roussel Uclaf	2150	2208
Saint Gobain	548	550
Sanofi	955	940
Sch Rossignol	1014	1020
Sis Generale A	420	426
Sosnc	426	428
Telemecanique	5190	5050
Thomson-CSF	115.30	113.20
Total	653	645
Valeo	564	522

CAC 40 Index : 1775.18
Previous : 1770.58

Sao Paulo

	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	19	18
Bradesco	1.28	1.26
Brahma	4.40	3.80
Paranapanema	1.06	0.94
Petrobras	192.50	175
Vale Rio Doce	36.90	35.50
Varig	24.50	21

Bovespa Index : 23344
Previous : 21304

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
City Dev.	3.48	3.48
DBS	12.70	12.80
Fraser Neave	8.40	8.45
Genting	10.40	10.20
Harrisons Plant	1.55	1.56
Haw Par	2.75	2.75
Hong Leong	4.16	4.20
Inchcape	5.20	5.15
Keppel	7.75	7.85
KL Kepong	2.92	2.82
Lum Chang	1.43	1.41
Malayan Banks	9.25	9.15
OCBC	9.55	9.50
OUB	5.50	5.45
OUE	9.45	9.35
Sembawang	7	7.10
Shangrila	8.45	8.30
Sime Darby	3.04	2.93
SIA	14.10	13.80
Spore Land	14.80	14.80
Spore Press	11.20	11.40
Sing Steamships	3.70	3.70
Straits Trading	3.32	3.28
UOB	6.70	6.60
United Overseas	2.07	2.05

Straits Times Ind. : 1512.93
Previous : 1525.08

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	325	325
Alfa Laval	245	265
Asea	540	533
Astra -A	548	542
Atlas Copco	N.Q.	—
Electrolux B	258	257
Ericsson	1363	1352
Essselte-A	232	227
Handelsbanken	140	141
Pharmacia-A	223	223
Norsk Hydro	197.50	193
Saab-Scania	302	303
Sandvik	225	225
SCA-A	172	128
S-E. Banken	87.50	86.50
Skandia F	207	206
Skanska	485	485
SKF	178	178
Stora	357	355
Volvo	375	370

Affaersvaerlden : 1345.60
Previous : 1348.50

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	5.14	5.14
BHP	10.65	10.55
Bond	0.14	0.14
Boral	3.70	3.67
Brambles	0.95	0.96
Coles Myer	8.40	8.24
Comalco	4.20	4.13
CRA	13	12.70
CSR	5.48	5.40
Dunlop	5.46	5.30
Elders IXL	1.81	1.80
ICI Australia	4.80	4.80
Mayne Nt	1.76	1.80
Nat Aust Bank	2.58	2.51
News Corp	6.66	6.66
N Broken Hill	13.20	13
Pacific Dun	2.40	2.37
Pioneer	2.15	2.15
QCT Resources	1.55	1.50
Santos	4.47	4.37
TNT	2.86	2.80
Western Mining	5.02	4.92
Westpac Banking	5.22	5.14
Woodside	2.76	2.73

All ordinaries index : 1687.30
Previous : 1671.40

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	1030	1030
Asahi Chemical	903	905
Asahi Glass	1530	1540
Bank of Tokyo	1360	1340
Bridgestone	1510	1510
Canon	1880	1880
Casio	1550	1550
Chiba	819	829
Dai Nippon Print	1920	1910
Daiwa House	2540	2570
Daiwa Securities	1410	1440
Fujitsu	2550	2440
Fuji Bank	2610	2590
Fuji Photo	3440	3450
Fujisawa	1450	1450
Hitachi	1490	1490
Hitachi Cable	1180	1170
Honda	1740	1740
Ito Yokado	4410	4440
Japan Air Lines	18400	18000
Kalima	1930	1930
Kansai Power	3340	3400
Kawasaki Steel	556	553
Kirin Brewery	1870	1880
Komatsu	1260	1260
Kubota	990	980
Kyocera	9000	8780
Matsu Elec Ind	2150	2150
Matsu Elec Wks	2160	2150
Mitsubishi Bk	2340	2330
Mitsubishi Kasei	749	749
Mitsubishi Elec	950	952
Mitsubishi Heavy	970	990
Mitsubishi Corp	1520	1520
Mitsui and Co	927	922
Mitsukoshi	1770	1780
Mitsumi	1530	1610
NEC	1950	1970
NGK Insulators	1546	1520
Nikko Securities	1200	1180
Nippon Kogaku	1700	1680
Nippon Oil	1420	1380
Nippon Steel	552	563
Nippon Yusen	855	852
Nissan	1090	1100
Nomura Sec	2190	2220
NTT (SF)	10124	10056
Olympus Optical	1600	1600
Pioneer	6370	6350
Ricoh	1110	1110
Sanyo Elec	865	878
Sharp	1830	1810
Shimizu	729	730
Shiseido Chem	1890	1890
Sony	6800	6700
Sumitomo Bk	2420	2400
Sumitomo Chem	2600	2600
Sumi Marine	1050	1040
Sumitomo Metal	554	558
Taisei Corp	1310	1310
Taisho Marine	1040	1050
Takeda Chem	1710	1700
TDK	7440	7500
Teijin	715	715
Tokyo Marine	1370	1380
Tokyo Elec Pw	4120	4070
Toppan Printing	1750	1770
Toray Ind.	767	777
Toshiba	1050	1050
Toyota	2270	2270
Yamaichi Sec	1240	1240

Nikkei 225 : 35275
Previous : 35703
Topix Index : 2354
Previous : 2352

Toronto

	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	15⅝	15¼
Agnico Eagle	7⅞	7½
Air Canada	14¼	14
Alberta Energy	15¾	15¼
Am Barrick Res	22	21⅝
BCE	38⅞	38½
BCED	0.32	N.Q.
Bk Nova Scotia	14¾	14⅝
BC Gas	15¼	15⅛
BC Phone	17⅞	17¾
BP Canada	18	18
Bramalea	12	12
Brunswick	N.Q.	—
CAE	6⅝	6½
Campeau	1.39	1.38
CIBC	27⅞	27⅞
Canadian Pacific	20¼	20¼
Can Packers	11	11
Can Tire A	20	19⅞
Cantor	28⅞	28⅞
Coro	N.Q.	—
CCL Ind B	9⅞	9⅞
Cineplex	5¼	5¼
Cominco	26½	26
Comwest Expl A	N.Q.	—
Corona A	7¼	7¼
Denison Min B	1.09	1.05
Dickenson Min A	N.Q.	—
Dofasco	22½	22¼
Dylex A	4.05	4.05
Echo Bay Mines	14½	13¾
Equity Silver A	1.40	1.48
FCA Intl	N.Q.	—
Fed Ind A	13¼	13¼
Fletcher Chall A	16	N.Q.
FPI	5½	5½
GoldCorp	4¼	4.15
Gulf Cdn Res	15½	15½
Hees Intl	23⅞	24½
Hemlo Gld Mines	12½	12½
Hollinger	13½	13
Horsham	10½	10⅞
Hudson Bay	N.Q.	—
Imasco	36½	36½
Inco	35¼	34½
Interhome	49	49
Jannock	14⅞	15
Labatt	21⅞	21⅞
Loblaw Co	16½	16½
Mackenzie	7½	7⅞
Mosaic Intl A	4.10	4.15
Maritime	16⅞	16⅞
Mark Res	10⅞	N.Q.
MacLean Hunt X	9¼	9⅞
Molson A	37½	37⅞
Norma Ind A	7⅞	7⅞
Noranda	20⅞	20
Noranda Forest	10⅞	10⅞
Norcen Energy	24	24
Nova Corp	8½	8½
Oshawa	30⅞	30⅞
Pagurin A	7⅞	7⅞
Placer Dome	18⅞	18
Poco Petroleum	6⅞	6⅞
PWA Corp	9⅞	9⅞
Quebec Sturgeon	0.70	0.65
Raytreck	8¼	8
Renaissance	14⅞	14⅞
Rogers B	8½	8⅞
Rothmans	67	66
Royal Bank Can	24	23⅞
Royal TrustCo	14⅞	14⅞
Scotts Res	3.40	3½
Scott's Hosp	15⅞	15⅞
Seagram	96	95¼
Sears Can	11⅞	11⅞
Shell Can	28⅞	28½
Sherritt Gordon	7⅞	7⅞
SHL Systemhse	9⅞	9¼
Southam	25	25
Spar Aerospace	9⅞	9⅞
Stelco A	16⅞	16⅞
Teck B	24⅞	24¼
Thomson News	15⅞	15⅞
Toronto Dom	18⅞	18½
Torstar B	26⅞	26⅞
Transalta Util	12¼	12⅞
TransCda Pipe	16	16½
Trillon Fin A	17¼	17¼
Trimoc	7⅞	6⅞
Trizec A	18⅞	18½
Turbo Resources	0.44	0.44
Unicorp A	1.45	1.45
Woodward's Ltd	1.35	1⅞

TSE 300 Index : 3544.30
Previous : 3539.80

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia Intl	1500	1470
Alusuisse	1585	1585
Bank Leu	2600	2600
Brown Boveri	2250	2170
Ciba Geigy	3450	3480
CS Holding	2440	2420
Elektrow	3480	3500
Fischer	2290	2290
Interdiscount	4280	4280
Jacobs Suchard	8260	8270
Jelmoli	2280	2250
Landis Gyr	1470	1460
Mevenpick	6100	6030
Nestle	8910	8900
Oerlikon-B	985	990
Porgesa Hld	1500	1500
Roche Holding B	N.A.	4550
Sandoz	2330	2330
Sulzer	740	739
Surveillance	5590	5570
Swissair	950	955
SBC	338	337
Swiss Reinsur	640	637
Swiss Volksbank	1670	1665
Union Bank	3820	3780
Winterthur	4360	4370
Zurich Ins	2250	2250

SBS Index : 414.20
Previous : 415.30

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Currency Options

July 12

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Mar	Jul	Aug	Sep	Puts—Last Jul	Aug	Sep
50,000 Australian Dollars-cents per unit.								
Dollr	75	r	r	r	r	0.10		r
79.82	76	r	r	r	r	0.22	0.66	
79.82	77	r	r	r	0.21	0.34	0.75	
79.82	78	r	r	r	r	0.58		r
79.82	79	0.70	0.64	r	0.08	1.30	1.88	
79.82	80	0.10	0.46	0.72	r	1.89		
100,000 Australian Dollars-European Style.								
79.82	78	r	r	r	0.03	r		r
79.82	79	r	r	r	0.06	r		r
79.82	80	r	r	r	0.29	r		
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.								
Pound	162½	r	r	r	r	r	0.18	
180.92	165	r	r	r	r	r	0.20	
180.92	170	r	r	r	r	0.30		r
180.92	172½	5.80	5.78	9.00	r	r		r
180.92	175	3.15	r	r	r	1.10	2.30	
180.92	177½	4.00	3.86	r	0.18	2.16		r
180.92	180	1.35	2.20	1.95	0.35	1.95	5.25	
180.92	182½	0.20	0.64	1.20	r	r		r
180.92	185	s	r

VEBA Sets Its Sights on East

Reuters

DUSSELDORF — The diversified utility VEBA AG said Thursday that it had increased its planned investments for the next five years to 30 billion Deutsche marks ($18.2 billion) from 24 billion DM to enable the group to expand into East Germany.

The management board chairman, Klaus Piltz, told the annual shareholders' meeting that the company wants to "participate in the restructuring of the East German economy" and to "build up an advantageous VEBA position for the future."

VEBA has launched a new strategy to take full advantage of new economic opportunities in East Germany, discarding a five-year diversification project started last year.

"The development in Eastern Europe opened new perspectives," Mr. Piltz said, "which required concentration of our financial capacity."

In April, VEBA sold its majority stake in Feldmühle Nobel AG to Sweden's Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags AB. Analysts had regarded Feldmühle as the cornerstone of VEBA's diversification strategy.

Mr. Piltz also said Thursday that it was inappropriate to try to introduce a system of perfect competition into East Germany's electricity sector.

"It doesn't look appropriate to test a theoretical competition model in the East German electricity market, which is in a disastrous situation," he said. It would cost up to 60 billion DM to restructure the antiquated electricity network in East Germany, he said.

Earlier this month, the Federal Cartel Office blocked a move by VEBA, RWE AG and a unit of VIAG AG, West Germany's three largest utilities, to take over the electricity network in East Germany.

Separately, Mr. Piltz said VEBA's group net profit in the first half of this year would be at about the same level as the year-earlier period.

East German Venture Set By Japanese

Reuters

TOKYO — Nissei Opto Co. and MEI Japan Inc. reached basic agreement with Robotron-Elektronik, a state-owned electronics manufacturer, to form a joint venture to produce facsimile machines in Radeberg, East Germany, the MEI president said Thursday.

This first joint venture by any Japanese company in East Germany is expected to produce 100,000 of Nissei's G-3 type TR100 machines a year, starting in 1991, according to Kiyoyuki Yasutomi. It is expected to create 350 jobs.

The machines initially will be sold in East Germany, and then exported to Eastern Europe.

Details have yet to be decided, but the company is likely to be owned in some proportion by Robotron, MEI, its Swiss affiliate Meag Electronic AG, Nissei and a unnamed third Japanese company, the spokesman said.

It is likely to be capitalized at $50 million, both Mr. Yasutomi and a Nissei spokesman said.

Separately, Robotron is negotiating with MEI, which is a Tokyo-based trading house, to set up production lines for videotape recorders and auto telephones.

This venture, likely to be owned by Robotron, MEI, Meag and some other Japanese companies, is expected to produce up to 3 million videotape recorders and 240,000 auto telephones annually.

Europartners Rift Seen In Lyonnais Spain Deal

Reuters

MADRID — A move by the French bank Crédit Lyonnais to boost its presence in Spain, the home turf of Banco Hispano Americano, its associate in the Europartners bank consortium, bodes ill for Europartners, analysts said Thursday.

Europartners was set up in the early 1970s by Crédit Lyonnais, Hispano, Commerzbank of West Germany and Italy's Banco di Roma. Recently the banks have been trying to boost cooperation ahead of the 1993 European single market.

But some say Crédit Lyonnais's agreement to buy into Banco Comercial Español will cause friction in the group.

Banco Santander announced Wednesday that it would sell its 83 percent stake in Banco Comercial to Crédit Lyonnais for an undisclosed price.

"It doesn't necessarily mean the end of Europartners," said Keith Brown, a banking analyst at Morgan Stanley in London. "But it does throw a question mark over the group's future."

Hispano, which recently turned down a cross-holding offer from Crédit Lyonnais that would have given the French bank a strategic stake in Hispano, showed little pleasure at the news of the deal with Banco Comercial.

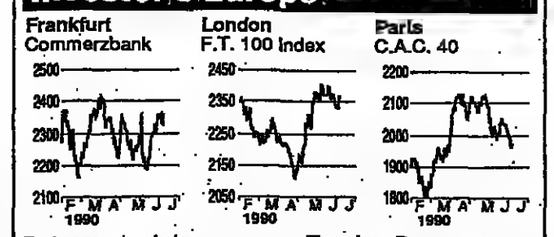
"This isn't in line with the direction we hoped Europartners would take," a Hispano spokeswoman said. "Crédit Lyonnais has distanced itself from the line followed by the other members."

Europartners members have been trying to consolidate their association by swapping stakes in each other.

"There had been attempts at reviving" Europartners, Mr. Brown said, but the Comercial deal "looks like one step forward, two steps back."

Banco Commercial has 111 branches throughout Spain and had assets of 163.18 billion pesetas ($1.62 billion) at the end of 1989.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	120.00	119.50	+0.42
Brussels	Stock Index	6238.44	6224.31	+0.23
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	2360.40	2329.90	+1.31
Frankfurt	DAX	1913.78	1917.27	-0.18
Helsinki	UNITAS	535.80	535.00	+0.15
London	Financial Times 30	1870.10	1877.70	-0.40
London	FT-SE 100	2370.50	2360.50	+0.42
Madrid	General Index	305.59	303.57	+0.67
Milan	MIB	1067.70	1054.20	+1.28
Paris	CAC 40	1975.18	1970.58	+0.23
Stockholm	Affaersvaerlden	1345.60	1340.50	+0.38
Zurich	SBS	696.20	695.30	+0.13

Sources: AFP International Herald Tribune

Dumez Soars, Eaux Declines

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — The stock price of the Dumez construction company jumped, and Lyonnaise des Eaux stock plunged in reaction to their merger when trading in their shares resumed on Thursday.

Under the arrangement, three Dumez shares will entitle holders to four Lyonnaise shares. This was seen as valuing Dumez at 936 francs ($169) compared with a previously quoted price of 641 francs. Stock market sources said that this made Dumez shares look undervalued and made Lyonnaise shares comparatively less attractive.

Dumez shares closed at 768 francs, up from 641 at Wednesday's close, after rising as high as 800 francs at one point. Lyonnaise fell 100 to 602.

Report Foresees 3% Growth In French GDP During Year

Reuters

PARIS — The national statistics institute forecast Thursday that France's gross domestic product would grow by 3.0 percent in 1990.

In its half-yearly report, the institute said that the slowdown in manufacturing evident since mid-1989 had continued into 1990 but was still only moderate.

"Growth remains substantially faster than in the period from 1983 to 1986 and is still creating many jobs," the report said.

It put year-on-year GDP growth in 1989 at 3.5 percent. The government forecast for 1990 GDP growth is 3.2 percent.

The number of new jobs created in industry would probably be lower than in 1989, the report said, but there would be an increase in the construction and service industries.

"The overall unemployment rate can be expected to decrease until the autumn and then level off at 8.7 percent," the report said. French unemployment in May was 9.3 percent.

The statistics institute agreed with many other independent and official forecasts that French inflation, at 3.1 percent, would probably be the same as Germany's by the end of 1990.

Lower dollar prices for oil and industrial raw materials, plus the strong franc, would offset higher unit wage costs.

GBL's Reclusive Frère Adopts Higher Profile

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Albert Frère, the reclusive chairman of the Belgian holding company Groupe Bruxelles Lambert, has been forced into the open since the collapse in February of the group's U.S. affiliate, Drexel Burnham Lambert Group.

He has forged an alliance with the financier Paul Desmarais, chairman of the investment group Power Corp. of Canada, and sold off several assets, apparently with the aim of establishing a bridgehead for expansion in Europe.

Last week, the two men moved closer to cementing their links by saying they would combine their holdings in GBL and Pargesa Holding SA, the Swiss investment concern.

"Frère knows how to turn a crisis into an opportunity when he is in a tough spot," said Maurice Lippens, chairman of Groupe AG, the Belgian insurer.

Mr. Frère, 64, started in business at the age of 17, when he inherited a small family-owned nail factory near Charleroi, Belgium.

To keep costs down in the early years, he sometimes drove the firm's delivery trucks himself. Despite his subsequent globe-trotting, Mr. Frère has always lived in the Charleroi region.

He spent the 1980s quietly building a complex web of financial and industrial investments in the United States and Europe.

But the GBL empire looked shaky earlier this year when the Wall Street securities group Drexel Burnham Lambert collapsed, prompting Mr. Frère to emerge from the shadows to set things right.

GBL was forced to write off its 27 percent shareholding in the U.S. affiliate, depressing the holding company's profits by 26 percent to 4.26 billion Belgian francs ($126.2 million).

Drexel's demise proved to some financial analysts that GBL's strategy of taking shareholdings in companies in which it had no control over management did not work.

Mr. Frère's new expansion plans are likely to include Belgium's industrial jewel, the oil company Petrofina SA, of which was appointed chairman in May, fulfilling a long-cherished dream.

He had steadily built up his 20.5 percent stake in Petrofina over a decade.

COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States

Abbott Laboratories

2nd Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	1,590.	1,270.
Net Inc.	248.20	212.60
Per Share	0.55	0.48
1st Half	**1990**	**1989**
Revenue	2,940.	2,610.
Net Inc.	465.20	410.50
Per Share	1.04	0.92

A&P

1st Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	3,400.	3,440.
Net Inc.	51.00	45.40
Per Share	1.33	1.19

Full name of company is Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea.

Barnett Banks

2nd Quar.	1990	1989
Net Inc.	58.50	64.30
Per Share	0.93	1.02
1st Half	**1990**	**1989**
Net Inc.	74.00	126.70
Per Share	1.18	2.02

Nets include loss provisions of $46.6 million vs $42.5 million in quarters and of $168.8 million and $72.3 million in six months. 1989 nets also include gain of $15 million.

CBS

2nd Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	828.80	771.80
Net Inc.	138.00	118.80
Per Share	5.36	4.62
1st Half	**1990**	**1989**
Revenue	1,408.	1,300.
Net Inc.	223.30	174.90
Per Share	8.67	6.80

1989 six-month net includes loss of $290,000.

CPC Int'l

2nd Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	1,450.	1,260.
Net Inc.	95.00	83.10
Per Share	1.23	1.06
1st Half	**1990**	**1989**
Revenue	2,810.	2,520.
Net Inc.	173.90	150.80
Per Share	2.24	1.92

Freddie Mac

2nd Quar.	1990	1989
Net Inc.	289.60	193.00
Per Share	1.10	0.75
1st Half	**1990**	**1989**
Net Inc.	566.20	358.20
Per Share	2.15	1.39

Full name of company is Federal National Mortgage Association.

First Union

2nd Quar.	1990	1989
Net Inc.	86.90	73.70
Per Share	0.72	0.69
1st Half	**1990**	**1989**
Net Inc.	164.50	145.90
Per Share	1.39	1.37

1990 nets include gain of $7 million.

First Wachovia

2nd Quar.	1990	1989
Net Inc.	75.20	67.90
Per Share	1.07	0.98
1st Half	**1990**	**1989**
Net Inc.	144.50	135.20
Per Share	2.09	1.95

Int'l Paper

2nd Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	3,200.	3,000.
Net Inc.	185.00	229.00
Per Share	1.70	2.04
1st Half	**1990**	**1989**
Revenue	6,400.	5,600.
Net Inc.	365.00	452.00
Per Share	3.35	4.00

Mead

2nd Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	1,220.	1,210.
Net Inc.	46.10	62.20
Per Share	0.73	0.96
1st Half	**1990**	**1989**
Revenue	2,370.	2,340.
Net Inc.	85.60	114.80
Per Share	1.35	1.77

Motorola

2nd Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	2,720.	2,300.
Net Inc.	161.00	154.00
Per Share	1.22	1.18
1st Half	**1990**	**1989**
Revenue	5,250.	4,560.
Net Inc.	288.00	277.00
Per Share	2.20	2.13

Raytheon

2nd Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	2,350.	2,290.
Net Inc.	144.80	123.70
Per Share	2.22	2.03
1st Half	**1990**	**1989**
Revenue	4,570.	4,360.
Net Inc.	275.70	254.50
Per Share	4.22	3.86

Safeway

2nd Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	2,440.	2,270.
Net Inc.	23.60	7.70
Per Share	0.25	0.10
1st Half	**1990**	**1989**
Revenue	4,770.	4,500.
Net Inc.	38.60	16.40
Per Share	0.42	0.22

Sallie Mae

2nd Quar.	1990	1989
Net Inc.	74.00	62.50
Per Share	0.72	0.62
1st Half	**1990**	**1989**
Net Inc.	145.10	123.70
Per Share	1.41	1.22

Full name of company is Student Loan Marketing Association.

Sherwin Williams

2nd Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	611.40	584.00
Net Inc.	44.90	38.70
Per Share	1.03	0.90
1st Half	**1990**	**1989**
Revenue	1,110.	1,050.
Net Inc.	54.90	47.50
Per Share	1.26	1.10

SunTrust Banks

2nd Quar.	1990	1989
Net Inc.	88.50	85.90
Per Share	0.69	0.66
1st Half	**1990**	**1989**
Net Inc.	176.40	169.90
Per Share	1.38	1.31

Nets include loss provisions of $44.6 million vs $39.2 million in quarters and of $102.4 million vs $85 million in six months.

THE OPORTO GROWTH FUND

The Oporto Growth Fund Limited wishes to notify shareholders that copies of the Interim Report to Shareholders, containing unaudited interim figures on the Fund's performance, will be available on request from July 1. Persons interested in receiving copies should contact:

Shearson Lehman Investment Management (Jersey) Limited
Chase House
Grenville Street
St. Helier, Jersey,

OR:

National Westminster Bank
Registrar's Department
P.O. Box 82
Caxton House
Redcliffe Way
Bristol BS99 7NH.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

July 12, 1990

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The alphabetical symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) = daily; (w) = weekly; (b) = bi-monthly; (r) = regularly; (t) = twice weekly; (m) = monthly

ABC INVESTMENT & SERVICES CO (E.C)
(m) ABC FUTURES FUND LTD $ 101.24
ABN BANK LDM. P.O. Box 449, Amsterdam
(w) ABN-Aandelenfonds ___ Fl 77.42
(w) ABN-Beleggingsfds Ned. Fl 63.88
(w) Aldolfor ___ $ 21.80
(w) Alrenta ___ Fl 157.00
(w) Amerenco-Fund (I.E) ___ $ 173.26
(w) Asian Tigers Fund ___ $ 35.46
(w) LDC Risk Inv.fund ___ $ 1042.18
(w) Trans Europe Fund ___ Fl 98.28
(w) Trans Europe Fund ___ $ 48.66
AIG FUND MANAGEMENT LTD.
(d) AIG Amer.Eq.Trust ___ $ 25.86
ALFRED BERG
(w) Berg Nordisk Skcav ___ $ 164.99
ALFRED BERG SICAV I
(w) Global ___ $ 138.14
(w) Germany ___ $ 245.51
(w) Switzerland ___ $ 144.99
(w) Netherlands ___ $ 186.78
AL-MAL BANK LIMITED.
(w) Investment Units ___ $ 110.28
(w) Currency Units ___ $ 111.70
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD.
(m) Alpha Arbitrage Fund ___ $ 265.16
(m) Alpha Futures Fund Ltd. ___ $ 122.69
(m) Alpha Global Fund ___ $ 231.81
(m) Alpha Hedge Fund ___ $ 300.72
(m) Alpha Pacific Fund Ltd. ___ $ 260.08
(m) Alpha Short Fund Ltd. ___ $ 102.40
(m) Curran-Alpha Hth Care Fd. ___ $ 399.35
(m) Nicholas-Applegate Hse Fd ___ $ 146.69
(r) Helsel Japan Fund ___ Y 14973.00
(w) Nicholas-Applegate Australia ___ $ 145.87
ARRAL ASSOCIATES LTD
(w) Arral Int'l Index Fund ___ $ 91.09
(w) Arral Asian fund ___ $ 129.30
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.
(d) Bonrend ___ SF 898.00
(d) Convest ___ SF 1747.00
(d) Equibaer America ___ SF 1925.00
(d) Equibaer Europe ___ SF 1478.00
(d) Equibaer Pacific ___ SF 1203.00
(d) Stockbaer ___ SF 2127.00
(d) Bi-Baer ___ SF 986.00
(d) Switzbar ___ SF 2530.00
BA GATEWAY FUND
(b) Belgium Fixed Income ___ BFr 10199.00
(b) Germany Fixed Income ___ DM 98.95
(b) Netherlands Fixed Income ___ Fl 108.72
(b) US Dollar Fixed Income ___ US$ 107.93
(b) Japan Equity ___ US$ 83.70
(b) Pacific Equity ___ US$ 102.94
(b) Intl Portfolio 'A' ___ US$ 102.74
(b) Intl Portfolio 'B' ___ ECU 101.45
BAIL MULTICURRENCY
(r) Multicurrency US$ ___ $ 1,294.41
(r) Multicurrency Ecu ___ ECU 1,309.67
(r) Multicurrency Yen ___ Y 278,485.00
(r) Multicurrency FFR ___ FF 10,948.57
BANQUE PARIBAS LUX
BNP LUXEMBOURG
(w) INTERBOND FUND. ___ $ 204.42
(w) INTERDOLLAR ___ FB 59,320.00
(w) INTERECU FUND 'A' ___ ECU 251.58
(w) INTERECU FUND 'B' ___ ECU 1082.66
INTER CASH
(f) France Securite ___ FF 12,535.99
(f) France Monetaire ___ FF 10,767.84
(f) ECU ___ ECU 1,398.23
(f) US$ ___ $ 1,463.15
(f) DM ___ DM 1,088.73
(f) GBP ___ £ 1,069.48
(f) FRF ___ FF 14,591.45
(f) France Capital ___ FF 11,716.67
INTER OPTIMUM
(w) INTERCAPITAL ___ FB 72,987.00
(w) Multidevises DM ___ DM 2,835.34
(w) US$ ___ $ 1,419.12
(w) FF ___ FF 10,223.72
INTER STRATEGIE
(w) France ___ FF 10,528.23
(w) Europe du Nord ___ £ 1,847.57
(w) Europe du Centre ___ DM 1,302.21
(w) Amerique du Sud ___ ECU 1,130.34
(w) Japon ___ YEN 158,124.00
(w) Amerique du Nord ___ $ 1,681.61
(w) Sud-Est Asiatique ___ $ 1,072.80
BNP JERSEY
INTER CURRENCY
(w) US$ ___ $ 11,670.9
(w) DM ___ DM 32,420.0
(w) GBP ___ £ 12,120.1
(w) International Managed ___ $ 11,443.3
INTER EQUITY
(w) Germany ___ $ 19.87
(w) Pacific Offer ___ $ 28.71
(w) North American Offer ___ $ 12.74
(w) European Class ___ $ 12.24
(w) Multi Currency Class ___ $ 10.53
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND
Share Distributor Guernsey 0481 726614
(w) Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav) ___ $ 12.46
(w) Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav) ___ $ 11.48
BANQUE INDOSUEZ
(w) Asian Growth Fund ___ $ 37.83
(w) Asian Income Fund ___ $ 8.89
(m) Dual Futures Fd. Class A Units ___ $ 104.37
(m) Dual Futures Fd. Class B Units ___ $ 104.45
(m) Dual Futures Fd. Class C Units ___ $ 79.91
(m) Fut. Fd. Ltd. Class D Units ___ $ 101.45
(j) Dividend ___ SF 77.95
(w) The Dragon Fund Sicav ___ $ 106.84
(w) FIF Int. Switz. ___ SF 1,264.00
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.A ___ $ 20.39
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.B ___ $ 21.43
(w) FIF Internat.America ___ $ 14.48
(w) FIF Internat.Pacific ___ $ 31.34
(w) FIF Internat.Europe ___ $ 35.49
(w) FIF Internat.Japan ___ Y 1,231.00
(w) FIF Intl.Spec+Hedgy. SGD 10.51
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. A ___ $ 12.14
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. B ___ $ 12.46
(w) France International ___ FF 101.56
(w) France Blue chips No 1 ___ FF 134,993.34
(m) Gestion Future Fd Ltd ___ $ 119.49
(w) Gestion Selective ___ FF 4,714.06
(w) Himalayan Fund ___ $ 10.84
(w) Indosuez Multi. Div. A ___ $ 133.96
(w) Indosuez Patrimo Fund ___ $ 4.099
(d) Indosuez Hong Kong Fund ___ $ 18.725
(w) Indosuez Multi. Div.B ___ $ 294.87
(w) Indosuez Multibonds US$ ___ $ 109.45
(w) Indosuez Multibonds YEN ___ Y 10,239.00
(w) Indosuez Multi. DM ___ DM 104.92
(w) Intl Bond Fund ___ $ 18.83
(w) LSA Japan Reg. Gr. Fd. ___ Y 1,047.00
(w) Pacific Fund ___ $ 119.00
(w) Japan Fund ___ $ 14.21
(d) Japan Warrant Fund ___ $ 8.83
(w) Malacca Fund ___ $ 17.82
(w) Managed Trust ___ $ 20.29
(w) Manila Fund ___ $ 8.29
(d) New Zealand Fund ___ $ 7.62
(w) Japan Fund ___ $
(w) North American Fund ___ $ 34.46
(d) Oriental Vashires Trust ___ $ 51.35
(w) Pacific Trust ___ HK$ 26.27
(d) Pacific Warrant Trust ___ $ 8.835
(w) Precious Metals Trust ___ $ 9.125
(w) Sing. & Malay. Trust ___ $ 16.785
(d) Worldwide Growth Fund ___ $ 9.735
(w) The Slam Fund ___ $ 30.82
(w) Pacific Gold Fund ___ $ 11.79
BANQUE PRIVEE H. DE ROTHSCHILD
(w) Dollar Capital E. Fund ___ $ 1072.78
(w) Dollar LCF Rothschild ___ $ 1874.12
(w) Ecu D'Or ___ ECU 79.98
(w) Hispano Int'l Fund ___ ECU 10.74
(b) Pri-Tech ___ $ 1721.80
(b) Source Sicav ___ $ 11.96
BANQUE E. DE ROTHSCHILD LUX. SA
(b) Cavalier BP Fixed Inc.Fund ___ DM 104.34
(b) Cavalier BP General Fund ___ DM 134.41
(b) Europe Fund ___ LF 1952.57
(d) Europe Japan Fund ___ $ 10.47
(b) Governm. Sec. Fund* ___ $ 48.22
(w) Letcom ___ $ 2898.24
(b) Opportunities Fund ___ $ 88.40
(b) Pritirel ___ $ 540.31
(b) Pritrac fund ___ DM 52.94
(w) Resta Plus ___ BF 22.941
(b) Select. Horizon Dev. ___ FF 5612.57
(b) Select. Horizon F.E ___ FF 48571.79
(b) Star Conv.Fund FL ___ FL 10,444.00
(b) Star Conv.Fund USD ___ $ 185.78
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE
(w) Interbond Chf. ___ SF 71.36
(w) Intelsec Chf. ___ SF 1730.36
(w) Universal Intelbond ___ $
(w) Universal Intellund ___ $
(w) Universal Intelfund ___ FF
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND
(d) S Money Market ___ $ 13.43
(d) Intl Money Market ___ DM 12.54
(d) S Bond ___ $ 13.74
(d) Non-S Bond ___ DM 30.62
(d) European Equities ___ $ 18.72
(d) Global Equity ___ $ 14.07
(d) Global Bond ___ $ 14.32
(d) Global Bond & Equity ___ $ 15.44
(d) Pacific Equities ___ $ 10.31
(d) Proc. Metal/Min. Secs ___ $ 6.34
B.W. MANAGED ASSETS CY. SICAV
(r) Global Bond Fund ___ ECU 10.19
(r) European Securities Fd. ___ ECU 14.43
(r) French Securities Fund ___ FF 124.35
(r) North American Secu.Fund ___ $ 13.08
(r) Pacific Basin Secu. Fund ___ $ 9.21
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.
(d) Fructifrux Obl. Fees ___ FF 6,847.76
(d) Fructifrux-Obl.Euro ___ ECU 1,116.99
(d) Fructifrux-Act.Fees ___ FF 7,793.32
(d) Fructifrux-Act.Euro ___ ECU 1,408.42
(d) Fructifrux court terme ___ FF 6,197.76
CALLANDER
(w) Callander Emer. Gr. ___ $ 127.87
(w) Callander F-Asiat ___ $ 77.44
(w) Callander F-Austria ___ AS 1,491.22
(w) Callander F-Scandin. Phs ___ $ 10.82
(w) Callander Swiss Gr. ___ SF 163.86
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
(w) Capital Int'l Fund ___ $ 98.99
(w) Capital Italia SA ___ $ 43.51
CCF - GAMMA
(w) CM Actibonds ___ $ 35.90
(w) CM Global Growth ___ $ 11.49
(w) Elysees Court Terme ___ FF 61,407.84
(w) Elysees Long Terme ___ FF 34,962.92
(w) Elysees Monetaire ___ FF 44,604.37
(w) EMF Sterling (A & B) ___ £ 1,237.27
(w) EMF Dutch Guilder (A&B) ___ Fl 1027.46
(w) EMF D-Mark (A&B) ___ DM 990.20
(w) EMF Ecu (A & B) ___ ECU 1,042.86
(w) EMF US Dollar (A & B) ___ $ 1,077.99
(w) EMF Yen (A & B) ___ YEN 99236.00
(d) Europe Prest. Fd A ___ ECU 11.06
(d) Europe Prest. Fd B ___ ECU 12.01
(w) Euro. Smlr Cos. Fd. ___ ECU 16.91
(w) Euro. Smlr Cos.Fd.B ___ ECU 15.59
CDC INTERNATIONAL
(w) CFI Court Terme ___ FF 734,822.42
(w) CFI Long Terme ___ FF 111,609.18
CIC GROUP
(d) Oblific Monetaire ___ FF 1238.13
(d) Oblific Court Terme ___ FF 1236.25
CITIBANK INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 47.79.57
(d) Cdlrcurencies USD ___ $ 1301.44
(d) Cdlcurrencies Managed ___ $ 116.77
(d) Citinvest Ecu Income ___ ECU 1126.85
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth ___ $ 1267.53
(d) Cit.Manag.Growth Euro ___ ECU 1096.32
(d) Citinvest Selector ___ $ 959.90
(d) Citinvest Guardian $ ___ $ 1113.64
(d) Citinvest Guard. Euro ___ ECU 1103.71
(d) Citport N.A Equity ___ $ 144.57
(d) Citport Jap. Equity ___ Yen 10,444.00
(d) Citport UK Equity ___ £ 117.93
(d) Citport S.Asian Eq. ___ $ 148.72
(d) Citport Cont.Euro. Eq. ___ ECU 159.25
(d) Citport N.A.$ Bond ___ $ 117.14
(d) Citport Euro Bond ___ ECU 104.98
(d) Citport AS.Pac.Bd. ___ YEN 11,039.00
CITITRUST
(w) $ Equities ___ $ 221.90257
(w) US $ Bonds ___ $ 12.77149
(w) US $ Money Market ___ $ 13.39876
(w) Citiland ___ $ 934.32973
(w) Cityperformance Pif S.A ___ $ 10.11445
(w) Global Equities ___ $ 1.55008
(w) Global Money Market ___ $ 12.49806
(w) Global Bonds ___ $ 11.79006
(w) Cityespace Fr.Suisse ___ SF 2045.44
COMPASS INTL. HOLDINGS Ltd.
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27267
(w) Bond:Dollar Medium Term ___ $ 11.82
(w) Bond:Ecu Multicur. ___ ECU 10.53
(w) Equity:United Kingdom ___ £ 9.87
CREDIT AGRICOLE: MOSAIS
(d) Actions Bassin Pacif. ___ $ 14.59
(d) Actions Europeennes ___ ECU 15.39
(d) Actions Francaises ___ FF 182.71
(d) Actions Int. Div. ___ FF 104.58
(d) Actions Japon ___ Y 2129.51
(d) Actions Nord-Am. ___ $ 14.88
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(d) Canasec ___ LF 11,104.00
(d) Usec ___ SF 746.00
(d) Pacific-Valor ___ SF 263.00
(d) CS Eu. Blue Chips A ___ DM 280.67
(d) CS Eu. Blue Chips B ___ DM 280.67
(d) CS Gold Valor ___ $ 332.58
(d) CS Eco Bond A ___ ECU 98.48
(d) CS Eco Bond B ___ ECU 122.14
(d) CS Euro Finance Fd.'A' ___ DM 253.18
(d) CS Euro Finance Fd 'B' ___ DM 253.18
(d) CS Europe Bond 'A' ___ DM 246.49
(d) CS Europe Bond 'B' ___ DM 265.67
(d) CS Guilden Bond A ___ FL 93.53
(d) CS Guilden Bond B ___ FL 112.09
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(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM B ___ DM 113.31
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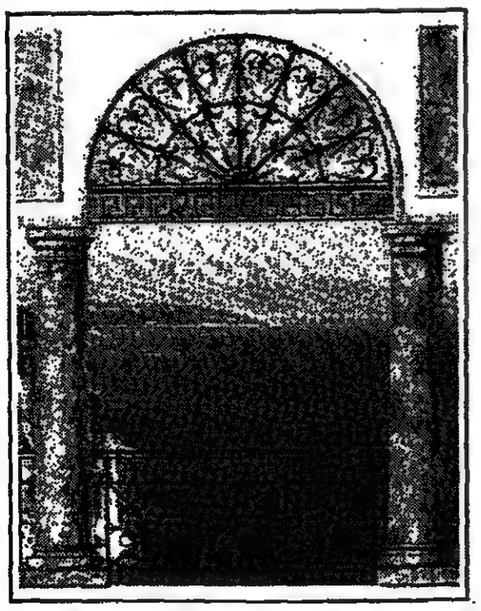

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IHI Ponders Stake in GE Jet Engine Program

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The largest Japanese jet engine manufacturer said Thursday that it was considering whether to participate in a General Electric Co. engine project and denied a published report that it had already agreed to take a stake in the program.

A spokesman for Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co. said the report in the Japanese economic daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun that IHI had decided to invest about 40 billion yen ($266 million) for a 10 percent stake in the GE90 project was not true.

GE has asked IHI to develop a low-pressure turbine for the GE90 high-thrust engine, a spokesman for GE's Tokyo office said. The engine is to have a maximum thrust of 95,000 pounds and be used on Boeing Co.'s 300-seat 777 jet aircraft, which is being developed for marketing in 1995.

IHI is interested in developing the turbine but cannot decide whether to join the project because much of the B777 program itself, including co-developers and customers, has yet to be decided, the IHI spokesman said.

But Nihon said that IHI had already decided in June to take a stake of about 5 percent in a bid by Britain's Rolls-Royce to develop an engine to compete with the GE90 for the B777.

If IHI were to participate, it would be the largest investment ever by a Japanese aeronautics firm for a jet engine development project, Nihon reported, quoting industry sources.

IHI, which controls 70 percent of the airplane engine market in Japan, is also the nation's second-largest shipbuilder.

The French concern SNECMA said earlier this month that it would take a 25 percent stake in the GE90 program.

(Reuters, AFP)

Sri Lankan Fight Consumes Foreign Exchange

Reuters

COLOMBO — Sri Lanka's military offensive against Tamil separatist guerrillas is eating up its meager foreign exchange reserves, according to economists and bankers.

Much foreign exchange was being used to import arms and ammunition, one banker said.

"Military hardware is purchased by hard cash and not IOU's," he said.

Government officials declined to specify the level of foreign reserves. However, the defense budget will rise this year to 15 billion rupees ($375 million) from about 10 billion rupees last October.

A Central Bank official said four billion rupees of the extra defense costs would be raised through the sale of war bonds and treasury deposit certificates, and another one billion by printing new currency notes.

"It won't put pressure on food prices because the sources are all noninflationary," he said. "Even the one billion rupees was accounted for in the last October budget."

But bankers said the Central Bank was unlikely to raise much from war bonds and deposit certificates. "They would be compelled to resort to inflationary financing and new money," a banker said.

Security forces in Sri Lanka have been fighting Tamil separatists since June 11 after the rebels broke a cease-fire, ending yearlong talks with Colombo. More than 900 people have died in the violence.

A private-sector economist said the government could ill afford the resurgence of hostilities. "The fighting started just as the economy was recovering from a devastating 1989," he said.

'The fighting started just as the economy was recovering from a devastating 1989.'

A Sri Lankan economist

Sri Lanka, buoyed by a brief period of peace, had forecast economic growth of 5 percent this year compared to a low 2 percent in 1989. But year-on-year inflation rose to 22 percent last month from 19 percent in January and 11 percent in the year to June 1989.

Economists said the extra defense expenditure would increase food prices in the next few months.

Investment and tourism, normally the first casualties of war, have been unaffected. Investment officials said several joint ventures were approved in the past month and other prospective investors had not postponed their plans.

Tourist arrivals have not dropped, although foreign missions have advised their nationals against visiting war-torn areas.

A Ceylon Chamber of Commerce spokesman said it had asked the government to extend a concessionary duty rate that ends next month on imported cement.

"There is a shortage of cement and we need the concession to ensure imported prices are at about the price of local cement," he said.

Taipei Draft Would Ease Trade Ban With China

Reuters

TAIPEI — New proposals by the Economics Ministry would give Taiwan businessmen formal permission to export goods to China indirectly and invest there through intermediaries, according to officials.

They said the ministry had approved guidelines for indirect trade with the mainland, under which the government would remove some controls on indirect exports to and indirect investments in China, which are currently illegal.

Many local businessmen have defied the government ban since 1987, when Taiwan relaxed its policy on family visits to China.

The proposal, to be submitted to the cabinet later this month for final approval, calls for some restrictions on Taiwan's investments in China and controls on exports of military hardware and high-technology products, including computers, officials said.

Under the guidelines, Taiwan businessmen would be permitted to invest up to $1 million without prior approval, and to indicate China as the final destination of their exports.

"This proposal sets clear guidelines for businessmen to work with," Economic Minister Vincent Siew told reporters on Wednesday.

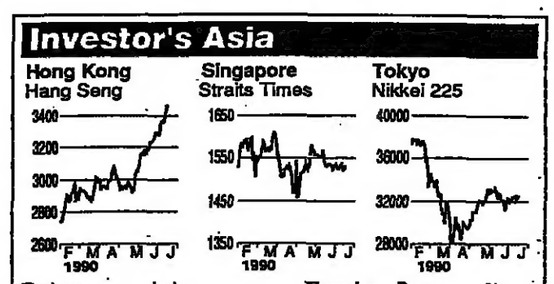
"The new measure, if enacted, will allow the government to keep track of our trade and investment in China," Alexander Chen, a senior official at the Board of Foreign Trade, said in an interview.

Taiwan has so far allowed indirect imports of about 150 Chinese products, including herbal medicines, since 1988.

Taiwan's two-way indirect trade with China rose 2 percent, to $1.12 billion, in the first four months of 1990 from a year earlier, while businessmen have invested between $400 million and $500 million during the same period.

Trade officials and economists said trade would top $4 billion by the end of 1990 and investment would total $1 billion.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3468.59	3440.93	+0.80
Singapore	Straits Times	1532.93	1523.68	+0.61
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1607.30	1591.60	+0.99
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	32575.32	32294.18	+0.87
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	606.12	594.33	+1.98
Bangkok	Book Club	923.04	921.82	+0.13
Seoul	Composite Stock	701.91	711.00	-1.28
Taipei	Weighted Price	4626.09	4953.97	-6.62
Manila	Composite	889.04	889.67	-0.07
New Zealand	Barclays	1888.95	1839.21	+2.70
Bombay	National Index	476.47	467.95	+1.82

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Taiwan Shares Plunge Despite Broker's Denial

Reuters

TAIPEI — A major Taipei stock brokerage on Thursday denied published reports that it was in financial trouble, but the reports nonetheless helped fuel a plunge on the Taiwan stock market, where the leading index closed 6.6 percent lower.

The reports, published on Wednesday, said that Ten Jen Securities Co., capitalized at about one billion Taiwan dollars ($37.4 million) and one of Taiwan's top 10 brokerages, faced financial difficulties.

A Ten Jen vice president, Dilys Hsu, said: "Our securities firm has no financial problem and we are perplexed by the reports of financial trouble."

The latest reports on financial difficulties at brokerages followed Wednesday's announcement by Chao Cheun Securities Co. that it would close after defaulting on a settlement of about 600 million Taiwan dollars.

The reports had caused Taiwan's share prices to drop sharply on Wednesday with the index falling 332.64 points, to close at 4,953.97.

On Thursday, the weighted index lost 327.88 points, to finish at 4,626.09. Volume fell to 37.6 billion Taiwan dollars from 70.9 billion.

The dive in share prices was also fueled by reports of a possible break in diplomatic ties between Saudi Arabia and China.

Japanese Look To Invest in Asian Stocks

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — Japanese investors are eager to invest in the emerging stock markets of Southeast Asia but these markets must be well-prepared to receive such investments, a Japanese broker said on Thursday.

"In Japan, we are moving toward the global market and if a market is well-prepared to receive such money, Japanese investors are prepared to come," said Hideo Sawada, director of the international division of National Securities Co.

Mr. Sawada said that the markets in Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta and Bangkok are of particular interest to Japanese investors because of their growing economies.

Mr. Sawada is part of a 11-man team from the Japanese Dealers Association on a fact-finding tour of the Jakarta, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok markets.

South Korea-China Ferry Planned

Agence France-Presse

SEOUL — Chinese officials are expected here next week to sign agreements allowing ferry services to link China with South Korea across the Yellow Sea, industry sources said Thursday.

The joint-venture service could start operation at the end of August or early September and would be in place before the Asian Games, which are to start in Beijing in late September, they said.

Lee Seung Gwon, a spokesman for Yukong Line, one of the companies taking part in the joint venture, said the link-up would "ignite trade between China and (South) Korea."

China, which is allied with communist North Korea and does not have diplomatic relations with Seoul, wants the ferries to dock only at Weihai, a small port on the Shandong Peninsula, said Mr. Lee.

But the South Korean companies would prefer to have the ferries dock at a bigger port such as Qindao, which is also in Shandong but which has air links with Beijing, he said.

Chinese authorities have already "verbally promised" to give visas to South Koreans arriving at Weihai, Mr. Lee said.

Officials said that South Korea, which is eager to develop relations with China, hopes that the services will remain in place after the end of the Asian Games.

"Shandong can be developed by Korea," said Mr. Lee, who recalled the presence of an ethnic Korean minority in China, especially in nearby Manchuria, where there are nearly one million ethnic Koreans.

He said that six companies are involved on the South Korean side: Yukong Ltd., Pan Continental Shipping, Dongwon Fisheries, Korea Long Term Credit Bank, Dongnama shipping and Pacific Cruise Ferry.

On the Chinese side there will be two companies, Weihai Shipping and China National Foreign Trade & Transportation Co., he said.

The voyage to Weihai from South Korea's western port of Inchon will take around 12 hours, Mr. Lee added.

Tasmania Government Gets Mediocre Credit Rating

Agence France-Presse

SYDNEY — Australia's first environmentally active government in the state of Tasmania failed Thursday to receive the same approval from financial circles that it won from voters.

Moody's Investors Service gave Tasmania a less than perfect credit assessment, assigning an AA2 rating on 1.83 billion Australian dollars ($1.47 billion) of state debt.

Assessing Tasmania for the first time, the New York-based agency rated the state's environment-conscious government one peg lower than that of the troubled mainland state of Victoria because of doubts over the Tasmanian government's ability to manage the economy.

Tasmania's year-old government, an alliance between 13 Labor Party and five independent "green" members of parliament, reflected "the delicate political balance between economic development and conservation," Moody's said in a statement.

The alliance might favor preserving the environment instead of boosting economic activity, cutting unemployment and reducing the state's debt burden, it said.

Tasmania's debt-service ratio was the highest of any Australian state and exceeded 25 percent of revenue last year.

"Of concern to Moody's is the ability of such a coalition to implement policies and to attract investment that will boost the local economy," the agency said.

New Caledonia Backs Mine Purchase Plan

Agence France-Presse

KONE, New Caledonia — Elected officials in New Caledonia's northern province ratified a financing plan Thursday for the 99 million franc ($18 million) purchase of nickel mines from the legislator Jacques Lafleur.

The officials approved the plan allowing the northern province, which favors New Caledonia's independence from France, to acquire 85 percent of the capital of the Société Minière du Sud-Pacifique, or all the stock held by Mr. Lafleur.

New Japan Market to Trade Eurodollar Bond Warrants

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan plans to start a market of warrants on Eurodollar bond issues that will be run through a brokers' broker, a Finance Ministry official said Thursday.

The brokers' broker, the Japan Bond Trading Co., will provide real-time prices and daily volume for about 200 selected warrants via seven commercial screen services.

The market is to open Sept. 25 and comprise morning and afternoon sessions of two hours each.

About 40 securities firms, of which 14 or 15 are to be foreign, will be market makers, the ministry official said.

About 200 warrants will be listed for trade. Each will be attached to a bond issue of $150 million or more, will have an exercise term of more than two years, will trade at 50 percent or less of face value and will have an exercise rate of less than 50 percent, the official said.

A ministry-appointed working group will track the market and decide when warrants no longer fit the criteria, the official said.

GALERIES: *French Retailer Aims High in Its New York Operation*

(Continued from first finance page)

capital cities from London to Buenos Aires.

In recent years, the company has licensed its name for small stores in Bangkok, Singapore and Nagoya, Japan.

"We believe that it's not prohibitive for a store with a worldwide reputation like ourselves to have smaller outlets outside of this main building," Mr. Meyer said.

He suggested that the company is negotiating an option on another site in the United States, while also looking at locations for new stores throughout Europe.

He said the company would spend "a few million dollars" on promotion and installation for the New York store and estimated that the business would reach break-even within two years.

He said he was bound by a secrecy clause from revealing financial terms of the 25-year lease he signed with Donald J. Trump.

Many industry experts were decidedly cool about the company's expansion plans.

"I'm not terribly impressed," said Malcolm MacLachlan, European retailing industry analyst with UBS/Phillips & Drew in London.

"They'll be competing against all the individual fashion houses in New York as well as the big stores like Bloomingdale's. It will be hard for them to offer something new."

Mr. MacLachlan noted that At Printemps SA, Galeries Lafayette's next-door rival here, had to close down its first U.S. department store, in Denver, last year after poor sales with its high-end merchandise.

Still, analysts give Galeries Lafayette's management high marks for its department store merchandising and marketing. Its slogan, "La mode est là" — roughly translated as "Where the fashion is" — has been well ingrained into the Paris market through the company's extensive advertising.

"Galeries Lafayette is known for its dynamic commercial abilities," said a Paris retailing analyst who asked not to be identified. "They know how to promote sales."

That talent may get a severe test in New York, where department stores have been hard hit by declining consumer buying and have had to use sales promotions regularly.

At the same time, analysts said the company's management failed to anticipate population trends that affect buying and selling.

"The company is famous for its conservatism, in contrast to Printemps, which has moved into other retailing sectors," the Paris analyst said.

"Galeries Lafayette has lost tremendous market share over the past 20 years," he said.

The company's operating earnings last year amounted to 3 percent of sales for the department stores — well below U.S. retailing margins of 5 percent to 10 percent — while the variety and food stores produced an average margin of 1.3 percent.

Mr. Meyer, whom other company officials describe variously as "shy," "charming" and "not a killer," responded that it is not a question of conservatism but rather corporate culture that has kept the company focused on its current activities.

"It's not a good thing to go everywhere," he said. "Our culture is in department stores, where we have built up a worldwide reputation. We will continue to go in this direction."

CHIPS: *Decline in Technology Called Danger to U.S. Electronics Industry*

(Continued from first finance page)

Congress with developing a national strategy for the semiconductor industry.

The U.S producers of such semiconductor materials and equipment, many of which are small companies, have been hurt by foreign competition and by the inability to penetrate the Japanese market.

Some industry officials fear that if too many of these companies go out of business, U.S. chip makers will become dependent on foreign companies. That in turn could weaken the U.S. semiconductor companies because they might not get immediate access to the latest equipment.

The report also called for a national goal of having American capability in all major areas of the equipment and materials industry by 1995.

■ Science Policy Assailed

John Markoff of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

The Congressional Office of Technology Assessment said in a report that the U.S. government is ignoring scientific and technical information that could be one of its most valuable weapons in the battle for high-technology international competitiveness.

While the Bush administration has been concerned about the consequences of an industrial policy that favors one industry over another, the report said the White House overlooked the role that the government could play by improving access to computerized technical and scientific data bases.

Improving access to government information by modernizing storage and retrieval systems has become a controversial issue in recent years as information companies and public-interest groups have clashed over how new computerized data bases should be made available to the public. These groups now appear to be close to a compromise.

The report criticized Mr. Bush's Office of Science and Technology Policy for failing to show leadership.

"During several years of debates on government-wide information policy, there is no evidence that Office of Science and Technology Policy has been a player in that debate," said Fred B. Wood, project director for the Office of Technology Assessment study.

"There has been no one on the executive branch side looking out for the agencies or trying to reflect the broader national interest."

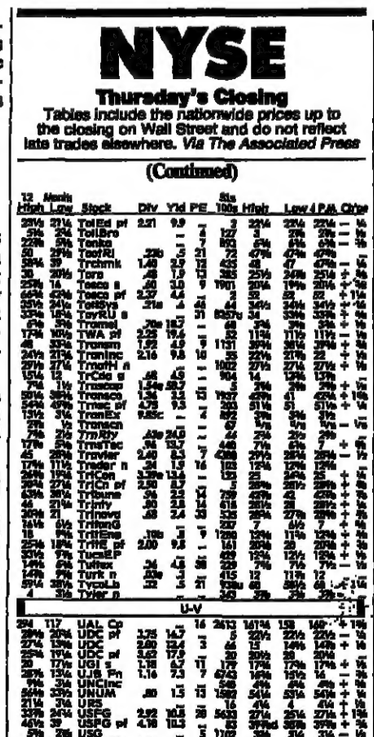
The Reagan administration hampered federal scientific and technical information programs, the report said, because it favored getting the federal government out of the business of distributing information and did not pursue policies to modernize distribution systems.

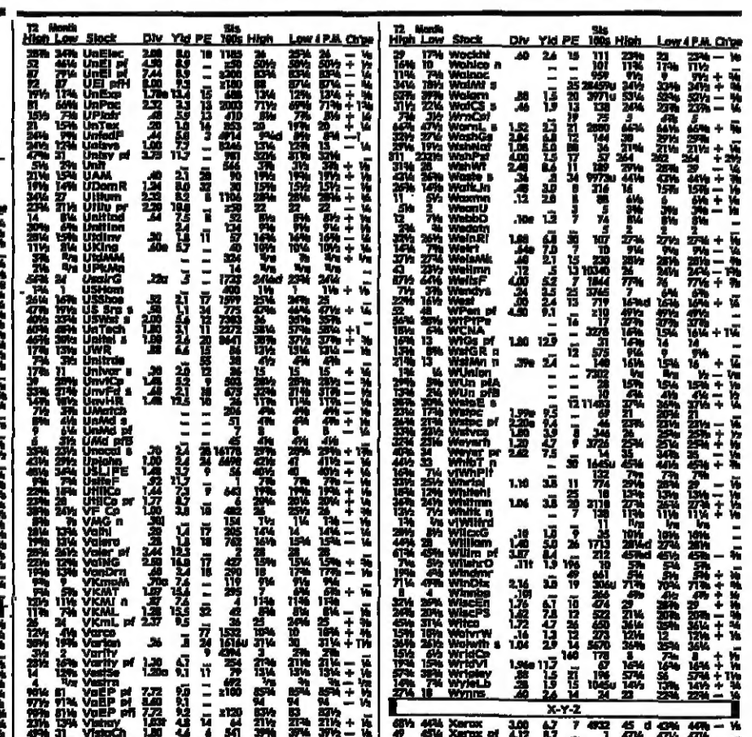
NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)





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SPORTS

In Old Comiskey, They Were (Nearly) The Chisox of 1917

By Steve Fiffer
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — On a cool, foggy afternoon in Comiskey Park's final season, what looked to be the ghosts of championships past took the field.

Wednesday was "Turn Back the Clock" day at the 80-year-old ballpark, and a sellout crowd of 40,666 saw the White Sox battle the Milwaukee Brewers while wearing uniforms similar to those worn by their 1917 predecessors, the last Sox team to win the World Series.

To capture the flavor of that championship season, there were these changes for one day at the stadium, which will be replaced next season by one being built across the street:

- The home team wore white and blue pin-striped uniforms and caps, and white stockings without stirrups.
- The stadium's electronic scoreboard was turned off and replaced by a specially built manual scoreboard in center field.
- The park's public address system was shut down and starting lineups were announced through a megaphone from behind home plate.
- An accordion provided music instead of an organ.

Ceremonial first pitches were thrown by the children of Joe Benz, who pitched for the Sox from 1911 to 1919.

Sox personnel, dressed in costumes from the period, paraded about the park, where prizes were given to the fans dressed in the most authentic 1917 outfits.

Some prices were rolled back, too. General admission tickets were only 50 cents; all others went for half-price. Popcorn was 5 cents. But the 1917 replica Sox caps remained $38. And the lights remained on because of the overcast sky.

In the box seats behind home plate, Tom Radz, 12, a Sox fan from suburban Palos Heights, wore a new cap courtesy of his grandfather and an old 1917 Sox jersey courtesy of Manny's Baseball Store.

Fred Jewell/The Associated Press

An old-style uniform didn't help Ozzie Guillen stop Milwaukee's Robin Yount from stealing second.

Tom admitted to being captivated by the White Sox teams of the past, which he read about in the book, "Say It Ain't So, Joe."

"Shoeless Joe Jackson was my favorite player of the time," Tom said. He added that he was certain Jackson had not been part of the conspiracy that saw the outfielder and seven White Sox teammates draw lifetime bans for fixing the 1919 World Series, "although he might have taken money."

Tom was able to invoke the names of other Sox players from the era, like Chick Gandil, Happy Felsch and Buck Weaver.

In the current Sox locker room, Robin Ventura, the White Sox third baseman of 1990, was asked what he thought about Weaver, the Sox third baseman in 1917.

"Absolutely nothing," Ventura said.

Dr. Adolph Nachman, 78, a pediatrician who said he started coming to Comiskey Park in 1921, recalled the old days and smiled.

"I've seen a lot of different uniforms here," he said. "I've liked all of them except the pajamas they wore in the '70s. I like the ones they are wearing today, but it's not the uniform that makes the difference. It's the team inside."

In the game with Milwaukee, which counts in the standing, the team inside the uniforms looked like champions in taking a 9-3 lead into the eighth inning.

But it then resembled most of the subsequent White Sox teams down the years in allowing the Brewers to rally for six runs and send the game into extra innings.

When the Brewers emerged with a 12-9 victory after 13 innings, no one could blame White Sox fans for muttering, "Say it ain't so."

VANTAGE POINT/Dave Anderson

2 Men in Search of a Dugout

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As a manager, Whitey Herzog seldom held team meetings. If he thought a player needed inspiration, he preferred to talk to him individually.

But about three weeks ago, with the St. Louis Cardinals plodding along in last place in the National League East, he addressed his team. After his oration, he looked around the clubhouse.

"Do me a favor," he said. "When they finish the national anthem and you put your caps back on, please put your brains under your caps for the next three hours."

Three hours of concentration doesn't seem like much to ask of baseball players, especially those making at least $1 million a season.

But not enough Cardinals responded to Herzog's request.

When he suddenly resigned last week, he explained, "My players are all trying. The effort is there. But sometimes I don't know if the minds are there."

Not even for three hours.

Now the Cardinals are searching for a new dugout genius. Joe Torre, once the Cardinals' catcher and the Mets' manager, now the California Angels' television voice, and Hal Lanier, once one of Herzog's coaches, have emerged as candidates.

Herzog, meanwhile, has time to go bass fishing with his pal Davey Johnson.

But something is wrong when two managers of their stature are both available.

Their Cardinal and Met teams each won a World Series and shared four consecutive National League East titles before the Chicago Cubs won last year.

But no matter how successful a manager is now, eventually too many well-paid players stop listening just because they've heard it all before.

By the nature of both baseball and managers, however, expect Herzog and Johnson to be back where they belong soon: in a dugout.

Herzog and Johnson are not musical-chair managers desperate for any job. Each's position is now similar to that of Sparky Anderson when he was discharged by the Cincinnati Reds after the 1978 season.

Anderson didn't jump at the first job. He waited until he was pursued by the Detroit Tigers, a solid organization with a solid general manager, Jim Campbell, with whom he knew he could work.

UPI

Herzog: Doing the thinking.

Whitey Herzog now has time to go bass fishing with his pal Davey Johnson. But *something is wrong when managers of their stature are both available.*

Long before many people realized that George Steinbrenner created more Yankee problems than he solved, Anderson resisted the principal owner's sympathy over his loss of the Cincinnati job.

Surely aware of Yankee history, Herzog and Johnson each know that working for Steinbrenner is not worth the annoyance, even if the principal owner is suspended by the baseball commissioner, Fay Vincent, in the Howard Spira case.

Herzog and Johnson are also smart enough to know a solid offer will surface.

As loyal as the Kansas City Royals' front office has been to John Wathan on their last-place treadmill, it cannot risk Herzog's joining the Angels or the San Diego Padres following Jack McKeon's decision to concentrate on his general manager's duties and give up the manager's job to Greg Riddoch.

With the Padres and the Atlanta Braves in flux, Johnson, once the Braves' second baseman, who hit 43 homers in 1973, is an obvious candidate.

Now 58, Herzog managed the Royals to consecutive American League West titles in 1976, 1977 and 1978 before losing to the Yankees each year in the American League championship series.

When the Royals failed to win in 1979, he departed on bitter terms with Ewing Kauffman, still the Royals' owner.

"Ewing was just waiting for us to lose the division so he'd have an excuse to get rid of me," Herzog once said.

Maybe that bitterness with Kauffman can be resolved, maybe not. If not, the Angels might pursue him.

Gene Autry, the Angels' owner, offered him a five-year $1 million contract before the 1978 season to be a team consultant. The amount was double what Herzog was earning then as the manager of the Royals.

If an immediate offer doesn't appeal to Herzog, he might decide to wait for an offer from a future National League expansion team. Denver, St. Petersburg and Buffalo are vying for two spots.

Herzog has a ski lodge in Vail, Colorado, and he is popular in St. Petersburg, Florida, the Cardinals' spring training site.

But wherever he lands, he is unlikely to match the rapport he had with August A. Busch Jr. until the Cardinal owner, known as Gussie, died late last season.

Herzog often drove out to Grant's Farm to play gin rummy with the beer baron, who once offered him a lifetime contract.

"Your lifetime," Herzog joked, "or mine?"

As it turned out, less than a year after Busch's death, Whitey Herzog's lifetime as the Cardinal manager ended.

But he will be in a dugout again, hoping his players have put their brains under their caps for three hours.

So will Davey Johnson.

And as new managers, maybe their new players will listen to them. For a while.

Mariners Topple Angels as Hanson Bests Langston in a Pitching Duel

The Associated Press

The Mariners scored a run without a hit in the seventh inning and Erik Hanson bested Mark Langston and the California Angels, 2-1, in a pitching duel Wednesday night in Seattle.

Henry Cotto drove in Pete O'Brien with the winning run in the seventh on a fielder's choice groundout.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Langston, who had a five-hitter, had loaded the bases after walking two and hitting a batter.

Hanson pitched a four-hitter, striking out eight and walking three before being replaced by Keith Comstock in the eighth.

The Mariners broke a 1-1 tie in the seventh when Langston walked O'Brien and hit Dave Valle with a pitch as Valle tried to bunt. Omar Vizquel's sacrifice fly sent O'Brien to third and Valle to second and Harold Reynolds was walked. Cotto hit a grounder to second baseman Johnny Ray, who forced Reynolds at second as O'Brien came home.

The Angels took a 1-0 lead in the second when Chili Davis led off with a walk, Lance Parrish singled him to third and Dante Bichette hit a sacrifice fly.

The Mariners tied the score with a run in the third. Reynolds singled, stole second and scored on Ken Griffey Jr.'s double high off the right-field wall.

Athletics 11, Twins 7: In Minneapolis, Jose Canseco doubled in a run in the first inning, singled in the third and hit a 435-foot, two-run homer in the five-run fourth. Canseco has had eight hits in his last 18 turns at bat, with three home runs and seven runs batted in.

Felix Jose added a three-run homer as each of the Oakland starters helped in an 18-hit attack that lifted the Athletics' lead in the American League West to two games ahead of Chicago.

Kirby Puckett had four of Minnesota's 18 hits, including two doubles and three runs batted in. His RBI single triggered a four-run ninth before Dennis Eckersley got the last out for his 26th save.

Orioles 7, Royals 5: In Baltimore, Joe Orsulak singled home the tie-breaking run in a two-run seventh inning as Baltimore got its third straight victory.

Billy Ripken opened the seventh with a single off Steve Farr and went to second on a sacrifice fly. After Mike Devereaux singled, Orsulak followed with a line-drive base hit to give Baltimore a 6-5 lead. Randy Milligan followed with a single that scored Devereaux.

The Orioles made it 5-5 with a three-run fourth.

Gibson Says He Is Seeking Trade for Family Reasons

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Kirk Gibson has asked the Los Angeles Dodgers to trade him, saying he wants to play closer to his home in Michigan because of family problems unrelated to baseball.

The outfielder, who earlier refused to discuss the matter, said Wednesday that he told the management that he probably would not resign when he becomes a free agent at the end of this season.

The reason, Gibson said, was because of personal problems. And that was where the matter stood until Sunday, he said, despite published reports that he had earlier demanded to be traded.

He said, "I officially demanded to get out of here during Sunday's meeting."

Two weeks ago, Gibson was the subject of stories saying he wanted to be traded to Detroit. He spent eight seasons with the Tigers before becoming a free agent and signing a three-year contract with the Dodgers on Feb. 1, 1988.

Gibson met with the executive vice president of the Dodgers, Fred Claire, and the team's manager, Tommy Lasorda, to discuss his status. But the meeting in Lasorda's office, turned into a shouting match.

"One thing led to another," Gibson said. "Fred snapped at me, I snapped at Fred, and then things just exploded."

He added: "I certainly don't have anything against the Los Angeles Dodgers or the city of Los Angeles or the fans. I was never upset at the Dodgers or anyone else."

BOOKS

THE SPY IN THE RUSSIAN CLUB: How Glenn Souther Stole America's Nuclear War Plans and Escaped to Moscow

By Ronald Kessler. 275 pages. $19.95. Scribner Book Companies, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by William Hood

IN his day, Stalin would have had us believe the U.S.S.R. had no spies at all — perish the thought. Now, in the full flush of *glasnost*, acknowledged Soviet spies publish their memoirs and give TV interviews, and their obsequies make the front pages of the Soviet press.

In June 1989 the Soviet armed forces newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda carried an extraordinary obituary. Mikhail Yevgenyevich Orlov, a 32-year-old-Soviet intelligence officer, had died suddenly. His "short but brilliant . . . life . . . was totally devoted to the struggle for removing the threat of nuclear catastrophe hanging over humanity."

In a parenthesis, Orlov was identified as Glenn Michael Souther, an American. The next day, the KGB chief, Vladimir A. Kryuchkov, admitted that Souther had committed suicide.

Ronald Kessler's book tracks Glenn Souther from his birth in Munster, Indiana, to his burial in Moscow and exposes the seamy side of the sometime choirboy and born-again Christian. Kessler has also written a stinging indictment of U.S. naval security procedures.

At school, Souther was a popular, above-average student, apparently a stereotypical product of conventional middle-class upbringing. After graduating from high school and completing a semester at Purdue, he abruptly enlisted in the navy. He was assigned to an aircraft carrier with home port in Italy. There he married an Italian woman.

Although Kessler has thoroughly explored Souther's personal life, the more interesting details of his espionage training and handling remain interred in the KGB archives. According to Kryuchkov, the recruitment occurred "early in Souther's naval career," an allegation amply substantiated by Kessler. While assigned to the 6th Fleet as a photographer, Souther made little secret of his belief in the communist system.

His apparently ideological motive for working for the KGB makes him almost unique among the recent crop of American traitors, yet his loyalty to his spymasters was sweetened with cash.

Service as a photographer with the 6th Fleet may not have given Souther much access to classified data, but the KGB had long-range plans for him. After his honorable discharge and graduation from college as a Russian-language major, he moved into the big time by enlisting in the navy reserve.

Kessler states that Souther's reserve duties in the Navy Fleet Intelligence Center for Europe and the Atlantic, or FIC, gave him "access to all of America's nuclear war plans." But even if "all" the republic's nuclear war plans are cached in the Norfolk navy installation, it seems unlikely that any enlisted reservist — and part-time employee — would have access to the entire bundle.

Souther was first denounced as a spy by his disgruntled wife at a New Year's Eve party in 1982, but no action was taken. It was not until 1985 that his brother-in-law, a naval intelligence officer, reported his suspicions. Another eight months passed before Souther, who was drinking heavily, spending far beyond his means and talking loosely, was subjected to a low-key FBI interview.

The young spy denied contact with any foreign intelligence service, but three weeks later he left Norfolk for Rome and an ostensible visit to his by now ex-wife and their son. Souther was next heard from in 1988, when the Soviet Union announced that he had been granted asylum. After trying to contact him for a year, Kessler received a letter from Moscow in June 1989. Souther suggested that Kessler submit a list of questions for his consideration and in closing thanked the author for his "kind attentions towards my life's vicissitudes." Three weeks later, the KGB announced Souther's suicide.

William Hood is the author of the novel "Cry Spy." He wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IMAGINATIVE players sometimes reject an obvious safe lead in favor of a risky one.

On the diagramed deal, played at New York's Harmonie Club, North-South reached four hearts and West could have made the routine lead of the spade king.

As it happens, that would have permitted South to win, draw trumps and make his game.

The deal was reported by Jack Sonenblick who chose to lead the diamond king and struck gold.

He won the first trick, continued the suit, and overruffed South on the third round.

But now he led the spade king and discovered that this play was still the wrong one.

Warren Tenney, sitting South, took his ace and led out all his trumps to squeeze West in the black suits.

The winning defense was not obvious. After the overruff at the third trick, it was vital for West to shift to a club, cutting South's communications before he had an opportunity to draw trumps.

NORTH
♠ J 4 3
♡ 10
♢ J 9 7 5
♣ A K J 9 8

WEST
♠ K Q 6 5
♡ 9 4 3
♢ K 8
♣ 10 7 5 4

EAST
♠ 8 2
♡ J 5 2
♢ A Q 10 6 4
♣ 6 3 2

SOUTH (D)
♠ A 10 9 7
♡ A K Q 8 7 6
♢ 3 2
♣ Q

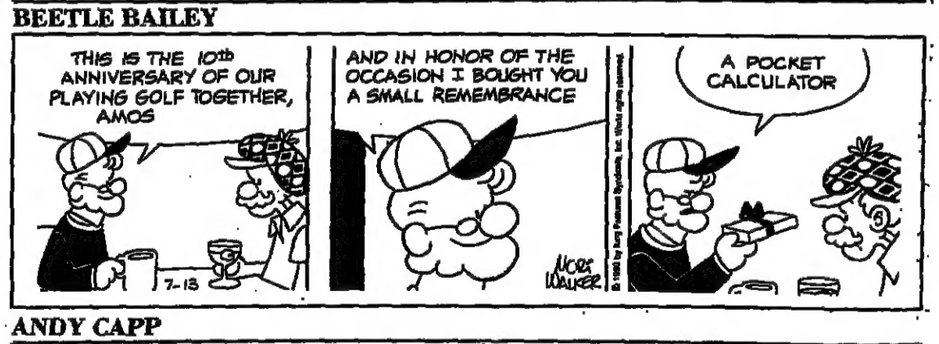
Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♡	Pass	1 N.T.	Pass
3♡	Pass	4♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond king.

PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY

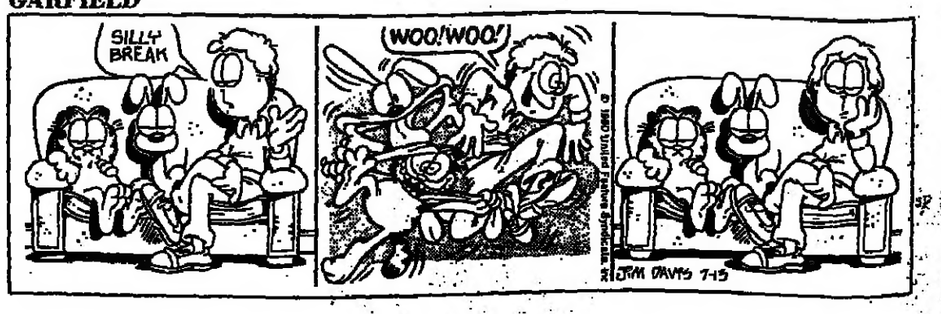


ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



DOONESBURY

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROPIR

GANET

THUNGA

HURGOT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: HE'S ___ OF ___

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SINGE BALKY COMPLY WIZARD
Answer: In connection with nudists, should one have to take this into consideration?— THEY WERE "BORN THAT WAY"

BLONDIE

SPORTS

Lionel Cironneau/The Associated Press

Claudio Chiappucci during Thursday's race against the clock, in which he won the yellow jersey.

Chiappucci Seizes Tour Lead

Weary Pensec Falters in Time Trial on Day of Upsets

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

VILLARD-DE-LANS, France — A day after he became the man to beat in the Tour de France, Ronan Pensec was beaten, and badly, on Thursday in an individual time trial and lost the overall leader's yellow jersey.

"Do I really have the yellow jersey?" gasped an unbelieving Claudio Chiappucci as he tried to recover his breath after crossing the finish line.

An Italian who rides for the Carrera team, Chiappucci had been kept informed of his and Pensec's times by a team car during the 33.5-kilometer (nearly 21-mile) uphill race against the clock. It began in the town of Fontaine, outside Grenoble, and ended in the hushly green resort of Villard-de-Lans.

When Chiappucci asked the question Pensec was still out on the road and nothing was official. The Frenchman led the Italian, who was in second place, by 1 minute, 28 seconds, at the start of the stage, and not until Pensec had failed to cross the line in less than that time did the jersey symbolically change hands.

The literal and official change occurred shortly after a weary Pensec thrashed his way over the line nearly three minutes behind his challenger.

The time trial was won by Erik Breukink, a *Dutchman with the PDM team, in 56 minutes, 52* seconds.

Second, 30 seconds slower, was Pedro Delgado, a Spaniard with the Banesto team, who won the Tour in 1988 after launching his drive with a victory in the same Villard-de-Lans time trial. Third, 43 seconds behind Breukink, was Miguel Indurain, another Spaniard with Banesto.

"I thought Pensec would be exhausted after his hard climb yesterday and so I went all out today," Chiappucci said, referring to Wednesday's storming of Alpe d'Huez.

Chiappucci lost 38 seconds to Pensec in that climb but rode a more measured and less tense race.

Pensec was not the only one to show ill effects after that long and steep ascent, the most demanding in the three-week race.

Greg LeMond, normally an extraordinary time trialer, struggled badly in the last kilometer Thursday. He finished fifth overall in the field of 170 riders left of the 198 who started June 30.

Although he fell from third place overall to fourth behind Breukink, LeMond was a big winner *on this day of upsets: Now that Pensec, his fellow* rider on the Z team, is no longer the leader, the American can feel free to go on the offensive.

For the two days of Alpine climbs this week, LeMond was restricted by strategy and team etiquette from riding to the attack against Pensec. Now LeMond has been unleashed.

The big question is his form, which was almost invisible only two months ago following a winter spent in pursuing commercial interests rather than training.

After a week of rain in the Tour, LeMond has flowered in the hot sun of the last few days. He rode strongly up Alpe d'Huez, losing the victory by less than half a wheel, and any rider other than the first four would have been thrilled by his fifth place Thursday.

With a day off Friday for some rest, LeMond appears ideally placed to try to win the Tour de France for a second straight year.

Brenkink appeared to share this thought.

"I know Greg," he said, "and the only thing for him is winning. Pensec's morale can't be any good *now, so I look for Greg to attack in the Pyrenees."*

The race gets there Tuesday.

LeMond has some formidable rivals ahead of him in the overall standings, however.

The 27-year-old Chiappucci, who leads by 1:17, was the top-rated climber in the Giro d'Italia in June and in the Paris-Nice in March, where he startled his opponents by beating the redoubtable sprinter Moreno Argentin in his specialty.

Chiappucci was eighth overall in Thursday's time trial, in which Pensec was 49th, so the Italian can do it all, if not necessarily in the same race.

After Pensec, a strong climber, comes Breukink, 6:55 behind and another strong climber. In fourth place, 7:27 behind, is LeMond, who started the day 9:04 down.

By losing, he gained, which was simply one of many of the day's surprises.

Will America's Soccer Fans Be Refound in Time?

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Where have all the people gone? They were right here just a little while ago, standing in long lines that led to ticket windows, lines that seemed to signal soccer's arrival as an important factor on the U.S. sporting landscape.

They were devoted enough to navigate the underside of the Triborough Bridge to locate the now forgotten Downing Stadium.

Their music possessed enough energy to transform Yankee Stadium — the old, staid, pre-renovation Yankee Stadium — into a carnival when international matches came to the Bronx.

And then they did the impossible. They formed long lines into the parking lots at the Meadowlands. They filled Giants Stadium.

They brought their children and filled up on hamburgers and hot *dogs on their way to see the Cos*mos play. Across the country, during the 1984 Olympics, they even filled the Rose Bowl.

A generation of children, the heart of the Soccer Boom, was learning a new sporting order: hot dogs and soccer, without the riots. The big crowds began to appear frequently enough that a Cosmos official joked that perhaps one day the Giants would be playing in Cosmos Stadium.

The children have all become old enough to use their own credit cards on their own leisure time, and the development of the cable television industry has created a demand for sports programming that has from the boom years to precede the children who play today: the ones who watched the game on CBS and learned from the sharp opinions of the commentator Danny Blanchflower in the late 1960s; those whose parents dragged the family grill to the Meadowlands parking lot in the 1970s, and the lost soccer kids of the 1980s, who were left

A generation of American children, the heart of the *Soccer Boom*, was learning a new sporting order: hot dogs and soccer, but without the riots.

even embraced tractor pulls and beach volleyball.

And yet when the American soccer establishment explains its hopes for the United States to embrace the 1994 World Cup, we still *hear about the legs of all those little* children, churning toward thousands of goals from coast to coast. It's as if the population of the Soccer Boom has disappeared.

The senior members of that group have grown old enough to qualify for a seniors league.

There were really three segments *with a disappearing outdoor league* and the consolation prize of a scaled-down indoor game.

Challenges issued in Rome last week by international reporters for U.S. organizers to justify the location of the 1994 World Cup tournament seemed to be based on the incorrect premise that the sport became dormant in the United States because Americans rejected the game.

It wasn't a bad game, just bad business.

When the North American Soccer League looked at its spectacular success in New York and its solid if more modest support in places like Minnesota, it misjudged and expanded too swiftly, demanding too much, too fast of a limited talent pool operating in new markets.

The league achieved its success despite a small number of international stars, most of whom were on the downside of their careers, playing on artificial surfaces often within patchwork facilities. Even if games were played at nowhere near the pace of inspired international play, the formula was working.

A comparatively slow pace didn't seem to matter.

For years, the wheels of American audiences had turned when a *pitching coach took a walk and* deposited tobacco juice on a mound; when the fullback gained a yard up the middle on first down; when the basketball substitute came off the bench to commit a *thinly veiled intentional foul to* stop the game once more and place the poor free throw shooter on the line, or when hockey players jostled for position on a face-off while a linesman waited and waited and *waited with the puck in his hand.*

No one seemed to mind when games arrived at awkward stops because of the need for commercials, or when natural pauses were extended to sell more time. Dreary Super Bowls happened, we were told, because conservative coaches were too cautious to open things up, not because anything was wrong in the game.

A slow moving World Series was a result of cold weather, or the emotional residue of a high pressure league championship series.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament *has gained once unthinkable riches* by marketing a one-loss-and-out format, and the slow moving Princeton-Georgetown game of 1989 stands as the best recent example of sporting theater that al*lowed the tension to build* and build and build — at a walking pace.

So what is so different between that and a 1-1 World Cup semifinal game? The only difference is that *the poor decisions of the profes*sional league more than a decade ago have placed the U.S. organizers in the unfortunate position of having to renew a generation's appreciation within a period of four years.

The problem with soccer in America is little more than a missing persons report.

West German Urges Quick Soccer Merger

United Press International

BONN — Fearing that East German soccer might "bleed to death" through an exodus of players to the West, a West German soccer official on Thursday called for a quick merger of the East and West German leagues.

According to West German Soccer Association plans, the soccer leagues are not to be joined before 1992.

"If we don't act, East German soccer will bleed to death," said Engelbert Nelle, a member of the presidium of the West German Soccer Association, which is currently meeting in Frankfurt.

Nelle said he feared that "the young talents will go over and join West German clubs" if the reunification date was not moved up.

In recent months, dozens of East German players have left their clubs to join clubs in the West. Nelle said that this exodus, along with the growing momentum toward political reunification, was increasing the pressure to set an earlier unity date for soccer.

"We have a timetable that is no longer right," he said. "Chancellor Helmut Kohl has said that 1990 will be the year of German unity, and not 1991 as we thought earlier."

Nelle, who is also a member of the West German parliament, said that when the soccer body's presi*dent, Hermann Neuberger, drew* up plans for the soccer merger, he had thought political reunification would happen in 1991.

With the decision to hold all-German elections on Dec. 2, it has become more likely that the two states will become one before the end of the year.

Because of the impending reunification, Nelle said, East Germany should withdraw its national team from qualification matches for the 1992 European Championships.

He said East and West German teams should meet for a friendly match on Nov. 21, the day when the two teams are scheduled to meet for their first qualifier for the European Championship.

■ UEFA Assails Ruling

UEFA, European soccer's governing body, dismissed on Thursday the suspended prison term given a Belgian official who was linked to the 1985 Heysel stadium disaster as "unacceptable," Agence *France-Presse reported from Bern.*

The body's executive committee "learned with indignation" of the three-month suspended sentence handed down by a Brussels appellate court against Hans Bangerter, the former general-secretary of UEFA.

UEFA has appealed the decision, which was issued late last month.

The court found that UEFA, the Belgian football federation and the Belgian police were partly to blame for the violence, in which 39 people died, at the Champions' Cup final between Liverpool and Juventus.

UEFA warned that the court finding "tends to render UEFA responsible for the organization of all matches that take place simultaneously in Europe during UEFA competition."

Mike Derer/The Associated Press

Derrick Coleman hopes that an Italian offer too good to refuse doesn't surface — or he'll take it.

Nets Be Warned: Coleman Dangles A Possible Stint in Italian League

The Associated Press

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Derrick Coleman will play for New Jersey — provided the Nets offer the National Basketball Association's top draft pick a good contract and a foreign team doesn't make him an offer too good to refuse, according to his attorney.

"Derrick wants to play in the NBA and he will play for the New Jersey Nets," Harold MacDonald, Coleman's attorney said Wednesday.

"Is Italy a possibility?" he *added. "It is if they come in with* something far over the market value, like $10 million a year, and the Nets come in with something far under market value, like $350,000 a year."

MacDonald would not discuss how much money his client was seeking from the Nets. He said he hoped to get Coleman a five-year guaranteed contract, which is what recent No. 1 draft choices have gotten.

Willis Reed, the Nets senior vice president of basketball operations, said he planned to meet with MacDonald and Dave Bing, Coleman's adviser, on Tuesday for preliminary contract talks.

"The biggest problem is in terms of time and logistics," Reed said at a news conference *here in which Coleman met with* the media. "We want to get it done by Sept. 1. By that time the new increase in the salary cap will have taken effect."

The current NBA salary cap, the amount of money a team can spend on player contracts, is $9.8 million. The cap is due to increase on July 31 and estimates are that it could reach $13 million, which would mean the Nets would have more to spend to sign Coleman, the 6-foot-10 (2.08-meter) Syracuse star who set the National Collegiate Athletic Association record for career rebounds.

MacDonald dismissed speculation that Coleman did not want to play for the Nets, whose 17-65 mark was the worst in the NBA last season.

Danny Ferry, the No. 2 selection in last year's draft, signed a big contract and played in Italy last season. The Los Angeles Clippers eventually traded his rights to Cleveland.

"We're not pulling a Ferry and saying we don't want to play with the Nets," MacDonald said. "Derrick is not trying to avoid playing for the Nets."

Coleman seconded that opinion. "I haven't considered Europe as an option at all," he said. "My dream has been to play in the NBA."

"I know this team needs work and I hope I can help in any situation possible," he added.

■ Nuggets Get a Manager

The Denver Nuggets' tortuous *search for a general manager has* ended at Bernie Bickerstaff's doorstep, The Associated Press reported.

Bickerstaff, who coached the Seattle SuperSonics for five seasons before becoming the team's vice president of basketball operations on May 15, was named general manager of the Nuggets on Wednesday.

The appointment of Bickerstaff, 46, filled a post that had been in limbo for five months.

The Nuggets' president, Carl Scheer, called Bickerstaff "the guy who's going to be the architect of a new regime in Denver."

SIDELINES

Graf Is Treated for Sinus Problem

HEIDELBERG, West Germany (Reuters) — Steffi Graf, the world's top-ranked women's tennis player, has undergone an operation here for a sinus condition and is expected to be off the court for as long as a month.

Graf, who was defeated by Zina Garrison of the United States in the Wimbledon semifinals, was released Wednesday after the operation at the Heidelberg University hospital, her doctors said Thursday.

At Wimbledon, Graf said she planned to undergo the operation at the end of the year. But she was persuaded by doctors to seek an earlier solution to the sinus problem, which has troubled her for some time.

Maradona Sued for 'Traitor' Remark

BUENOS AIRES (UPI) — A retired Argentine soccer player, José Francisco Sanfilippo, has sued the national team's World Cup captain, Diego Maradona, for libel in a dispute over who should be called the greatest player of all times.

Sanfilippo said that "this boy," referring to Maradona, "called me a traitor because I said that Pelé was a more rounded player than he was." Pelé was the former Brazilian soccer superstar. In his complaint, Sanfilippo is seeking to have Maradona imprisoned for six months and barred from leaving Argentina.

Press accounts say that when Maradona was asked about Sanfilippo's remark that Pelé, and not Maradona, was the best in the world, the Argentine replied that Sanfilippo was "anti-Argentine and a traitor." Sanfilippo was on the Argentine national soccer team in the 1960s.

Canada to Face U.S. in Lacrosse Final

PERTH, Australia (AP) — Canada has advanced to the World Series Lacrosse final against the United States after defeating Australia, 26-17, Thursday in a round-robin match.

Tom Marechek scored five goals to lead the Canadians into Sunday's *final against the Americans, the defending champions who have won* three matches and lost none.

In the other match Thursday, England won its first game by beating the North American Iroquois Indian team, 15-12.

Sampdoria Signs Mikhailichenko

GENOA (Reuters) — The European Cup Winners' Cup champions, Sampdoria, said Thursday that they had signed Alexei Mikhailichenko, the Soviet international, for three years.

Club officials declined to say how much Sampdoria had paid Dynamo Kiev for the 27-year-old midfielder. Italian newspapers estimated the deal was worth about 6.5 billion lire ($5.4 million).

Mikhailichenko missed the World Cup tournament after a shoulder injury and two knee operations earlier this season. He was expected to play his last match for Dynamo Kiev on Thursday and arrive in Italy this weekend. He is to replace Victor Muñoz of Spain, whose two-year contract is expiring.

For the Record

Iran Barkley, the former middleweight champion, has passed a medical examination of his left eye and been cleared to fight a 12-round bout *against Nigel Benn of Britain on Aug. 18 in Las Vegas. Barkley under*went surgery in January to repair a detached retina. *(UPI)*

Roy Campanella, 68, the Hall of Fame catcher, was released earlier this week from a hospital after three weeks of treatment for respiratory problems. Campanella, who played 10 seasons with the Brooklyn Dodgers and was paralyzed in a car accident in 1958, spent the first four months of this year in the hospital for similar treatment. *(AP)*

Mario Lemieux, star of the Pittsburgh Penguins hockey team, has undergone successful surgery for a spinal injury and should be ready to play in the season opener on Oct. 5. He missed 21 of the last 22 games last season. *(Reuters)*

20 Minutes, 2 Holes in One, 1 'Basket Case'

The Associated Press

BELLEVILLE, Illinois — Most golfers don't even bother to dream of doing what John Morse did the other day out on the course: make two — repeat two — holes in one, and in less than 20 minutes.

The par-three Yorktown Golf Club had never seen anything like it either.

Morse first aced the 117-yard (106-meter) eighth hole, and then promptly repeated his feat on the 130-yard tenth.

The 45-year-old golfer, who tackles the course two or three times a week, summed up his accomplishment on Tuesday with, "It was quite an experience."

He has been playing 15 years and has recorded five aces — all of which came in the last two years.

Here's how he did it: On the No. 8 tee, Morse pulled out a seven-iron. The shot went higher than he had *wanted, and then took one big bounce before landing* on the green.

"It just kept rolling, and then it just disappeared," Morse said. "After that happened, I was surprised I could still swing a club. I was shaking like a leaf."

He recovered enough to at least bogey No. 9.

At the 10th, he reached for his eight-iron. He *punched his shot short of the putting surface, and the* ball ran all the way to the back of the green and into the hole.

Then it was celebration time.

"I was running all over the place," said Morse, a shop foreman at Belleville Glass Co. in this southwestern Illinois town. "I was a basket case."

George Lewis, the manager of the Yorktown course, said he could not recall anyone sinking two tee shots on the same day at his course in the 15 years he has been working there.

Morse finished his once-in-a-lifetime round with a score of 59 on the par-54 course.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	46	36	.561	—
Toronto	47	38	.553	½
Cleveland	40	42	.488	6
Detroit	41	44	.482	6½
Baltimore	38	45	.458	8½
Milwaukee	37	44	.457	8½
New York	30	50	.375	15
West Division				
Oakland	52	31	.627	—
Chicago	48	31	.608	2
Seattle	44	41	.518	9
California	41	44	.482	12
Minnesota	40	44	.476	12½
Texas	40	44	.476	12½
Kansas City	36	46	.439	15½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	49	32	.605	—
New York	47	31	.603	½
Montreal	47	37	.560	3½
Philadelphia	39	41	.488	9½
Chicago	36	49	.424	15
St. Louis	35	48	.422	15
West Division				
Cincinnati	50	29	.633	—
San Francisco	44	39	.530	8
Los Angeles	39	43	.476	12½
San Diego	37	43	.463	13½
Atlanta	33	47	.413	17½
Houston	33	50	.398	19

Wednesday's Linescores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Milwaukee 000 000 010 000 3—12 15 1
Chicago 403 020 000 000 0— 9 13 0
(13 innings)

R.Robinson, Navarro (3), Crim (7), Plesac (11) and Surhoff; McDowell, Radinsky (8), B.Jones (9), Patterson (11), Pall (12), Edwards (13) and Fisk. W— Plesac, 1-3. L—Pall, 0-3. HR—Milwaukee, Yount (8).

Kansas City 005 000 000—5 12 1
Baltimore 110 300 20x—7 9 1

Filson, McGaffigan (4), Farr (7), Aquino (7) and Mocfarlane; Milacki, Holton (3), McDonald (4), Schilling (6), Williamson (8), Olson (9) and Melvin. W—Schilling, 1-0. L—Farr, 4-4. Sv—Olson (18). HR—Baltimore, Kammieski (3).

Oakland 200 510 003—11 18 0
Minnesota 201 000 004— 7 18 0

Sanderson, Nelson (6), Honeycutt (9), Burns (9), Eckersley (9) and Quirk; A.Anderson, Savage (5), Erickson (9) and Harper. W—Sanderson, 10-5. L— A.Anderson, 2-12. Sv—Eckersley (26). HRs—Oakland, Canseco (23), Jose (5).

California 010 000 000—1 4 0
Seattle 001 000 10x—2 5 0

Langston and Parrish; Hanson, Comstock (8), Schooler (9) and Valle. W— Hanson, 10-6. L—Langston, 4-10. Sv— Schooler (22).

Japanese Leagues

Central League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yomiuri	46	28	0	.622	—
Taiyo	34	34	2	.500	9
Hiroshima	34	34	1	.500	9
Chunichi	35	37	1	.486	10
Yakult	32	37	0	.464	11½
Hanshin	30	41	0	.423	14½

Pacific League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu	44	20	2	.688	—
Orix	38	28	2	.576	7
Kintetsu	34	32	1	.515	11
Nippon Ham	34	32	0	.515	11
Lotte	24	34	2	.414	17
Daiei	17	45	3	.274	26

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Yomiuri 3, Chunichi 0
Orix 5, Daiei 2

CYCLING

Tour de France

Results from the 12th stage, a 33.5-kilometer (20-mile) ice from Fontaine to Villard de Lans:

1. Eric Breukink, PDM, Netherlands, 56 minutes, 52 seconds; 2. Pedro Delgado, Banesto, Spain, 30 seconds behind; 3. Miguel Indurain, Banesto, Spain, 43; 4. Marino Lejarreta, ONCE, Spain, 54; 5. Greg LeMond, Z, U.S., 56; 6. Fabio Parra, Kelme, Colombia, 58; 7. William Palacio, Ryalcao, Colombia, 59; 8. Claudio Chiappucci, Carrera, Italy, 1:05; 9. Johan Bruyneel, Lotto, Belgium 1:17; 10. Reynel Montoya, Ryalcao, Colombia, 1:17.

Overall Standings

1. Claudio Chiappucci, Carrera, Italy, 49 hours, 24 minutes, 8 seconds; 2. Ronan Pensec, Z, France, 1:17 behind; 3. Erik Breukink, PDM, Netherlands, 6:55; 4. Greg LeMond, Z, U.S., 7:27; 5. Pedro Delgado, Banesto, Spain, 9:02; 6. Raul Alcala, PDM, Mexico, 10:44; 7. Gianni Bugno, Chateau d'Ax, Italy, 10:48; 8. Claude Criquielion, Lotto, Belgium, 11:23; 9. Marino Lejarreta, ONCE, Spain, 12:46; 10. Andrew Hampsten, 7-Eleven, U.S., 13:58.

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

American League

KANSAS CITY—Put Mark Gubicza, pitcher, on 21-day disabled list, retroactive to June 30. Bought contract of Jay Bailey, pitcher, from Omaha, American Association.

SEATTLE—Activated Alvin Davis, first baseman, and Mike Brumley, infielder, from 15-day disabled list. Optioned Brian Giles, infielder, to Calgary, Pacific Coast League.

TEXAS—Sent Gary Mielke, pitcher, and Jeff Kunkel, shortstop, to Oklahoma City, American Association, on medical rehabilitation assignment.

National League

N.Y. METS—Recalled Todd Hundley, catcher, from Jackson, Texas League.

SAN FRANCISCO—Put Francisco Oliveras, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list. Activated Atlee Hammaker, pitcher, from 15-day disabled list.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

NFL—Reinstated Tony Collins, running back.

ATLANTA—Signed John Rade, linebacker, to two one-year contracts. Signed Steve Broussard, running back, to four one-year contracts with an option. Agreed to terms with Darion Conner, linebacker, on three-year contract.

DETROIT—Agreed to terms with Wayne Fontes, head coach, on two-year contract extension. Signed Bill Miller and Robert Clairborne, wide receivers, and Reginald Wornsle, fullback.

L.A. RAMS—Signed Elbert Crawford, center; Tony Lomack, wide receiver; and Bill Goldberg, nose tackle.

NEW ENGLAND—Ron Wooten, guard, retired.

PITTSBURGH—Signed Dan Greyson, linebacker, and Warren Williams, running back.

SAN DIEGOS—Signed Walter Wilson, Nate Lewis and Elliott Searcy, wide receivers.

Canadian Football League

OTTAWA—Added Daniel Hunter, defensive back; Dan Johnston, slotback; Gordon Weber and Paul McGowan, linebackers; and Tony Kimbrough, quarterback, to roster. Released Frank Bellavac, linebacker, and Jed Tommy, fullback.

SASKATCHEWAN—Added Paul Bushey, fullback, and John Hoffman, defensive back, to roster. Released Donovan Wrisht, defensive back.

WINNIPEG—Added Warren Hudson, fullback, to roster.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

DETROIT—Promoted Jim Devellano, general manager, to senior vice president.

LOS ANGELES—Named Nick Beverley assistant general manager. Signed Mike Allison and Chris Kontos, forwards; Mario Gosselin and Ron Scott, goalies; Bill O'Dwyer and Steve Graves, centers; Francois Breault and Jim Thomson, right wings; Murray Brumwell, Stephane Richer and Dennis Smith, defensemen; and Tom Martin, left wing. Signed a working agreement with the Phoenix Roadrunners of the International Hockey League for next season.

COLLEGE

CLEVELAND STATE—Signed Kevin Mackey, men's basketball coach, to two-year contract extension.

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OBSERVER

A Shot Shy of Youth

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — At last it seems possible to get younger. Growth-hormone injections have done the trick for a test group of men aged 61 to 81, according to last week's science news. Practically all of them perked up noticeably, regaining scientifically measurable amounts of the mustard commonly associated with younger men.

The press, always ill equipped to cope with good news, made very little fuss over the announcement. There were the inevitable references to "the fountain of youth" and the usual reminders that it would take a lot of data before anybody could be sure the injections don't have evil side effects.

Their cost was also heavily emphasized. Something around $20,000 per year was the figure I saw most often. Why this should seem an exorbitant price for rolling back old age was never explained.

Sure, aspirin is a lot cheaper, but it can't stop you from growing hair in your ears either, can it? I know New Yorkers who pay more than $20,000 a year to live in apartments hardly bigger than doghouses.

□

I heard an absurd commentary to the effect that well-adjusted people would surely rather "grow old gracefully" than take the chemical route back to vigor. I forget the name of the young woman who uncorked this thigh-slapper; what I remember is that she was a young woman.

What other kind could philosophize so glibly about growing old "gracefully"? I have seen people grow old and have done a little of it myself. It is an extremely hard thing to do "gracefully."

Never mind June Allyson's insouciance in those TV commercials about splendid new diapers American ingenuity has created for senior citizens; it must be extremely hard to be incontinent "gracefully." (Incidentally, it must also be very hard to be patronized by twerps, twits and politicians as "senior citizens.")

It takes very young people with their profound ignorance of the experience to believe in the pleasures of "growing old gracefully," just as it takes very young people to write the best stories about dying beautifully. (See Ernest Hemingway's early books.) Youth's inexperience of life predisposes it to this kind of romantic nonsense when it strains for philosophy.

Let us not, however, overlook the obvious fact that the press people conveying the growth-hormone news must have been appalled by it. They are in a very competitive business.

They have hopes that nature will do its worst, thus enabling them someday to replace the old people at the top — columnists, boss editors, TV anchors.

□

It must have distressed them to learn that growth hormones can now keep these old birds going on and on. No wonder the stories so far have emphasized the possibly deadly side effects and the price, which these young poorly paid news people think is outrageous.

Outrageous? Does anybody in the network news departments really think Tom Brokaw, Peter Jennings or Dan Rather is going to turn down eternal youth because it costs $20,000 a year? They probably pay their barbers more.

Of course I don't want to speak for Tom, Peter and Dan, but if any youngsters around a certain Times Square printing plant are composing letters urging me to discover the delights of growing old gracefully, you are hereby urged to forget it, kids.

My own naturally selfish disposition to start getting younger every day foretells, I fear, a possibly nasty new political problem. If a fine, decent, loving person refuses to "grow old gracefully" so the next generation can have its day, what of the mean-spirited and selfish multitudes now holding power in the United States?

I can foresee them clamoring so desperately for age-reversal shots that they drive the price beyond the reach of the next generation. Even worse, beyond my reach.

I can foresee an era when these swinish men have driven the price to $200,000 a year. By that time, having taken the shots for years, I will probably be desperate enough to pay any price, though it means sticking up all-night convenience stores.

In the long run I suppose the Germans and Japanese would probably be the only people rich enough to afford to get younger. Of course, come to think of it, it's been like that for several years now.

New York Times Service

Heaven on Earth: The Harpists Convene

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

SEVRES, France — They've brought their harps to a party — and everyone is asking them to play. This town outside Paris is harp heaven all this week, with more than 800 players and lovers of the instrument from 37 countries attending their fourth, and biggest, world congress.

There are harp recitals throughout the day, lectures about harps and major concerts in Paris and Versailles.

All the main manufacturers have brought their wares, giving Jubal's children a chance to try out a wide variety of instruments. The resulting cacophony prompts the question: Can paradise really sound like this?

Weighing up to 90 pounds (40 kilograms), a full-size concert harp is not easy to transport. "I sometimes wished I played the piccolo," said David Watkins, a British virtuoso who found his first harp abandoned under a heap of coal and was immediately seduced by its sound and shape.

With a combination of wire, nylon and gut strings, all of which behave differently, a big concert harp is tricky to keep in tune, especially when conditions are humid. Its 48 or so strings tuned in an empty hall will often require retuning when the audience comes in. In fact, it is cruelly said of harpists that they spend half their lives tuning their instruments and the other half playing out of tune.

Still, the silvery, shimmering sound of the instrument and its harmonious form make up for a host of defects.

"I experience a vague feeling of poetic love when I breathe a beautiful rose," Berlioz said, "and I have long felt something similar at the sight of a beautiful harp. Whenever I saw this instrument, I had to contain myself from falling on my knees and embracing it."

Watkins — one of the world's leading soloists, who has plucked the harp for Callas and Sutherland, Fonteyn and Nureyev — said playing it was both an intellectual and a sensual experience "on top of which is all the mystery and the mystique."

"You play it with your bare hands and nothing comes between you and the music," he said, as his fingers rippled over an English air by Orlando Gibbons.

Not for nothing did wild Celtic chieftans call for the bard to soothe their savage breasts after days of warfare or carousing. The harp is said to induce wonderful feelings of tranquillity, and there may be sound scientific reasons for this.

According to Watkins, harpists live longer than other instrumentalists because of all the good vibes to which they are subjected. "As in the story of David and Saul, the harp achieves remarkable results in therapy, as it soothes and releases tension," he said.

"It induces what we call an alpha state of consciousness," said Joyce Rosenfield, a professional harpist from Oakland, California, who describes herself as a sister in the New Age GEM society — standing for "God and Earth our Mother." Dressed in a green habit resembling that of a nun, Rosenfield sits at a table in the congress, radiating tranquil karma.

The attraction of the harp, with its ethereal harmonics, has a lot to do with the harmony of the spheres recognized from the earliest times, she said. In ancient Greece, the harp and the flute were the instruments of Apollo, in touch with nature and the spiritual world. Drums and fifes, on the other hand, belonged to frenzied Dionysus.

The harp, through its ancestor the lyre, is possibly the world's oldest instrument, and the hunter who first twanged his bowstring was the world's first harpist. According to Watkins, the harp used to be a man's instrument, of troubadours and bards, until Queen Marie-Antoinette brought it into favor as a fashionable diversion in refined salons of France.

Thus the gilded concert instrument supplanted the smaller Celtic harp, and was in turn ousted from fashion later in the 19th century by the increasing popularity of the pianoforte. In genteel Victorian homes in England, one of the gentlemen customarily played the flute and one of his sisters or daughters accompanied him on the harp. The graceful action of playing the harp, Percy A. Scholes noted in his Companion to Music, was particularly suited to the display of well-rounded limbs.

William Rankin

David Watkins, leading soloist: "Mystery and the mystique."

Young women, including a large number from Japan, dominate the harp scene in Sèvres. Most are classical players. But a few, like Deborah Henson-Conant, use the harp, including electronically amplified instruments, to explore different avenues in jazz and so-called New Age music.

If the harp is the instrument of the angels, the devil, it seems, may have prompted its design. Under its elegant shape lies a mechanism of fearsome complexity. In the early 19th century, a Frenchman named Sébastien Erard invented the double action that enables concert harpists to raise the pitch by a semitone or a tone, using a separate pedal for each of the seven keys. The pedals connect with the strings through a series of linkages. Although the harp looks simple, it contains more than 2,000 pieces. The Celtic or folk harp, on the other hand, is relatively straightforward.

Kim Webby, the only professional harp maker in New Zealand, made more than 60 folk harps after his sister took up the instrument, and then spent 2,300 hours designing and constructing his first full-size concert harp. That included crafting each part by hand, even down to the screws. Although the outside of the instrument is beautifully carved, "it is what you do not see that matters," he said.

Carl Swanson, another one of the tiny breed of harp manufacturers, said making a harp entailed constructing a wooden frame weighing less than 80 pounds and then hanging the equivalent of a Volkswagen Beetle from it without its warping or coming apart.

Swanson, who has repaired harps in Boston for 14 years, has designed and built the prototype of a concert harp inspired by one of Erard's elegant gilded Empire-style models, but incorporating modern materials and techniques. After showing the harp at the congress, he plans to put it on the market next year.

"Starting up a harp production line is murderously expensive," he said. "You cannot buy the parts out of a catalogue, nor are the parts interchangeable. You start with a blank sheet of paper, then go to the machine shops."

A reasonable life for a harp costing $11,000 to $30,000, Swanson said, is only about 30 years. Many harpists play for their bread and butter in restaurants and hotels, and the pedal mechanisms take a hammering because popular music requires a lot of modulations. Moving the instruments in and out of the cold makes the neck warp and the joints open.

"It does sound very nice, though," Swanson said. "People get hooked on the sound and the shape before they realize all the problems."

The success of the congress indicates that the harp is making a comeback after having been eclipsed so long by the piano. The popularity of folk music is reflected in the increasing sales of the Celtic harp.

People like Henson-Conant or the jazz player Harvi Griffin are showing some of the rhythmic possibilities of the concert harp.

Although modern chromatic music presents difficulties for the harp player, many 20th composers, starting with Debussy and Ravel, have appreciated the rippling, impressionistic quality of the instrument.

"It seems almost out of place in the modern symphony orchestra," Watkins said, "until a single note breathes magic into the orchestral texture."

PEOPLE

Kollek Gets Art Permit 3 Months After Its Exit

Teddy Kollek, the mayor of Jerusalem, has gotten permission — after the fact — to take 103 works by **Marc Chagall** out of France, a spokesman for the mayor said Thursday. He carried the drawings, gouaches and an oil painting out in April without getting the necessary exit permits, but when the French authorities complained, Kollek returned the art to the French Consulate in Jerusalem. The works were a bequest to the Israel Museum by Chagall's daughter, **Ida**.

□

Pearl Bailey's left knee has been replaced with a joint of plastic and metal at a Philadelphia hospital. "Everything went according to plan," the chief surgeon, **Dr. Richard H. Rothman**, said. The singer, 72, has degenerative arthritis.

□

The Internal Revenue Service was demanding $90,251 from **Mitch Snyder**, an advocate of the homeless, at the time of his death by apparent suicide last week, The Washington Post has reported. The Post said a June preliminary notice sought $50,000 in back taxes and more than $40,000 in penalties relating to payments he received from the producers of the television movie "Samaritan" for the rights to his story. Snyder was found hanged on July 5 at a shelter for the homeless he helped found in Washington.

□

Woody Allen has agreed to show his "Crimes and Misdemeanors" at a festival in South Africa sponsored by the African National Congress and other anti-apartheid groups. The actor and director said he supported a cultural boycott of South Africa until racial segregation is ended. But he agreed to the showing in August at the Weekly Mail Film Festival in Johannesburg.

□

Two journalists stole a drawing by **Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres** from a museum in southern France to test security after three recent thefts from museums in Paris. The *Midi Libre*, a regional daily, said **Odile Cimitiere**, a reporter, and **Pierre Carriere**, a photographer, removed the small work from a wall in the Musée Fabre in Montpellier and hid the sketch in a plastic bag under one's clothing. It was returned later.

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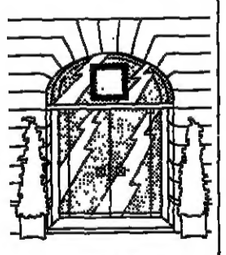

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10 MIN NICE & MONACO, August/Sept./Oct., 5,000 sq.m. estate, tennis, swimming pool (25m), stables, 350 sq.m. living space, all comforts, sleeps 8 From F80,000 to F100,000/mo. Write R.S.R., BP 18, 06340 Drap la Trinite.

SUMMER RENTALS

FRENCH PROVINCES

BANDOL - FRENCH RIVIERA. By owner, 2 rooms, 45 sq.m., terrace, newly building, 50 m. sea, facing south. 15/8-31/8 F3,000 & all Sept F4,000 per 2 wk. Tel: Mme Leane 94 32 13 40

VILLA MOUGINS - CANNES
park, pool, garden, 15 July/15 Sep., all comforts, 8/9 people. (1) 30820262

JUAN LES PINS/CAP D'ANTIBES. Holiday rentals. Flats on sea, villas & residences with pool. Agence de la Mer Tel 93 61 28 24 Fax 93 67 68 42.

ST TROPEZ - PENINSULA. Luxurious villa with pool near beach side to let for a minimum of 2 weeks in summer 90. Please reply to Germany, Tel: 0571 - 85571 or Fax 0571 - 26175

ST TROPEZ - PORT GRIMAUD (fisherman's home) 80 sq.m., furnished 4 rooms, 2 baths, Comfortable. Mooring for boat 12m. Tel: (1) 30921447.

NEAR CANNES, July 15 - Aug. 31, luxurious villa, swimming pool, park, calm, 7/8 persons. F40,000/2 weeks. Tel owner (33) 93 09 69 27

CANNES: Near Croisette, Two 2 bedroom flats, newly redone, F8,000 each/month. Tel: (33) 92 98 48 62.

GREAT BRITAIN

CHELSEA LONDON SW7. Accommodation from £15 per person per night. Discounts for stays over 4 weeks. Tel 071 259 2372 or 071 373 0728.

FOR AUGUST Kensington & Hampstead deluxe furnished apartments. Tel 081 451 3094 Fax 081 459 4422

KENSINGTON. House with garden. Available now 2/3 weeks. Sleep 6/7. £750/week. Tel (071) 243 1002.

ITALY

FLORENCE. Charming apartment in Renaissance palazzo, living room, bedroom, bath, separate kitchen. Sleeps two. $500/week. Phone Italy (39-583) 46591, message before 10, evenings after 8

TUSCANY, center Lucca, duplex furnished, terrace, apartment to rent by week, sleeps 4/5, 2 baths, large kitchen. Available 6-31 August & Sept. Call Paris (1) 42 71 54 11

PARIS & SUBURBS

COUNTRYSIDE NEAR PARIS. Large fully furnished 5 bedroom, 2½ bathroom house on wooded secluded lot with 1 bedroom, 1 bathroom guest house & full-time grounds keeper. Easy access to Paris by car or train. Aug. $7,000. Sept. $5,000. Call Bastille 33-37 22 62 14 or 331-40 44 32 44.

SUMMER RENTALS

PARIS & SUBURBS

CITE SCIENCES Villette, new flat. Large living on veranda, 2 bedrooms, sun, well equipped, parking, F10,000/mo. July/Aug. (1) 48261708 / 40342206.

UNIPOLI MONTMARTRE. AUG. Renovated duplex, very quiet, sunny. View invalides, all comforts, weekly maid. F5400/$1200 net. 42 54 95 42

WEST PARIS, 10 min center. August. Very lovely house, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, large garden. Car possible. F20,000. Owner: 39 69 81 61.

EIFFEL TOWER, exceptional apartment, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths with 100 sq.m. private garden. Available Aug/Sep. 50,000/mo. Tel: (1) 45 66 88 98

WHY NOT SPEND HOLIDAYS in Paris, in charming fully furnished flat, 60 sq.m. in Montparnasse until end Oct. or more. Call (1) 47 53 86 38.

7TH, INVALIDES July/August. Sunny 38 sq.m., studio + kitchen + bath, + WC, calm, F4,000/mo. (1) 64228302.

20th, NATION, 2-room flat, kitchen, bath, very bright, sleeps 4, August. F4,000. Tel (1) 4809 7931, (week-ends)

15th EIFFEL TOWER, 2/3 rooms 55 sq.m., calm, sunny, July 28 - Sept.5 F5,000/mo. F2,700/2 wks. (1) 45791297

20th, LARGE FLAT, August 1st-31st. Sunny & calm. Sleeps 4/5, close Metro/shops. F3,000. Call (1) 43494257

MADELEINE Free August, Beautiful 90 sq.m. + terrace 20 sq.m., 5th floor, without lift. F9,000. Tel: (1)42610411.

16th TROCADERO. To end Sept. Luxury, living, 1 bedroom, sunny, terrace. Fully equipped. Tel: Owner 47272147

7TH, INVALIDES Beautiful view, large studio, 40 sq.m., all comforts, TV, linen, F5,500/month. Tel: 43271489.

6TH, LUXEMBOURG. Deluxe 150 sq.m. apartment, daily maid, free August 7th - mid Sept. High price. (1) 43261390.

4TH, BEAUBOURG, vast flat, all comforts, between Les Halles & Le Marais, sleeps 3/6, August. Tel: (1) 4887 9404.

15TH: NEAR Pl d'Italie renting 2 large rooms, 50 sq.m. Aug 1-31. F4,500. Tel: 45.85.09.19

MONTPARNASSE: artist's atelier on garden, fully equipped. July 30 - Sept 1. F7500. Tel: 42.22.77.19/43387902

5th PANTHEON. Historic building, charming 3-room flat, 65 sq.m., August or longer. F10,000. Tel (1) 4634 5276

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DELUXE CA BEACH RESORT 1 bedroom condo. Sleeps 4 adults, pool, 3 spas & fitness center. 25/8-22/9, 1 wk. $1200, 4 wks. $4000. (714) 496-7805

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